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WASHINGTON LETTER

The Senate's Tribute to the Late Vice-President

Mr Corbett's Effort to get a Resolution Through the National Board of Trade—Rare Assemblage of Literary Men—Etc, Etc

[Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian]

WASHINGTON, Jan 29—As I pen these lines, three days before the date of this letter I am sitting in the press gallery of the senate and listening, as best I can, to the delivery of eulogies in honor of the late vice-president of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks From this point I can look into the faces of all the senators as they occupy their respective chairs in the semi-circularly seated chamber. It is a rare thing to see every senator in his seat. Usually there are not more than one-third or one-half of them in the chamber at one time, but to-day there is an exception. The galleries, too, are filled and fairly over lowing with people, and there are hundreds in the corridors outside entreating the messengers for admission Behind the chairs of the senators there is a row of seats reaching entirely across the room and on these seats are a goodly number of representatives, the greater number however being on the democratic side. Only on very exceptional occasions are so many people found within these walls.

The chaplain of the senate has offered an appropriate prayer, the journal of yesterday's proceedings has been read, two communications from the secretary of the treasury have also been read, and Senator Voorhees of Indiana, the personal and political friend of the late vice president, has risen and moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the resolutions touching his death The clerk reads the resolutions, and Senator Voorhees again arises and begins his eulogy A noble specimen of physical manhood is this speaker, often styled by his friends "The tall sycamore of the Wabash." He is probably a trifle upward of six feet in height, straight as an arrow, weighs at least 210 pounds, and although one year more will show him to be 60 years of age, there is not perceptible, from this distance, a single white hair among his thickly-matted auburn locks Nor is there distinguishable a streak of gray in his heavy mustache or goatee He is dressed as usual, in a suit of dark material, the coat being a one-button cutaway, the vest old fashioned showing a good portion of the shirt bosom, the collar an old style stand up one that is encircled by a black tie. He has placed on his desk three large books on which he has spread his manuscript, for his address is written out in full A pair of gold rimmed spectacles rest squarely on his nose, his arms are held sometimes akimbo, sometimes crossed behind his back, sometimes placed upon his desk as he stoops forward to look at his manuscript and occasionally extended before him as he strives to emphasize a particular word or phrase. His eulogy is being listened to with marked attention he speaks with earnestness his voice is clear, strong and resonant, and can be heard by every person in the chamber Permit me now temporarily to lay aside my pencil and give him my undivided attention

From his manner and words it is evident that he is now nearing his peroration He has paid a glowing tribute to his deceased friend Hear him while he raises his eyes to the presiding officer and feelingly closes with the words Sir, we shall see Thomas A. Hendricks no more with our mortal eyes. He is gone from the high places of earth to the higher realms of immortality He is lost to the senate chamber, to the forum, and to home and friends We will follow him, he will return no more to us As long however, as American history treasure up pure lives, and faithful services as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish is revered, so long will his name be cherished by the American people as an example worthy the highest emulation Monuments of brass and marble will lift their hands toward heaven in honor of his fame, but a monument more precious to his memory and more valuable to the world has already been founded in the hearts of the people whom he served so long, so faithfully, and with such signal ability In the busy harvest time of death, in the year 1885, there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul

While words commendatory of this address are being whispered by the multitude in the gallery the somewhat noted senator from South Carolina,

WADE HAMPTON,

Has arisen to add a short tribute, as he says, to the memory of the deceased. Mr Hampton has aged somewhat in the past year—he is now 68. He has permitted his thick semi-silvered hair to attain more than the usual length while the same may be said of his mustache and side whiskers, which have become fairly bushy He is not so tall a man as Senator Voorhees, but is proportionally as heavy, he having grown heavier within the last twelvemonth While delivering his written address he at times lets his manuscript rest on the desk, then again takes it in his hands and holds it close to his face He is not receiving the attention that the previous speaker received his manner of delivery is not so earnest and his address is weak compared with that of Senator Voorhees When he has finished, and on the republican side of the chamber

SENATOR SHERMAN

Is arising Mr Sherman's voice is not strong at best, and as he is reading from manuscript and holding the paper up close to his eye it is probable that there are many persons in the room who are unable to distinguish his words Sherman, however, is a colossal figure in the eyes of the nation, and the audience is respectful enough to preserve strict silence even if he cannot be heard at all He has said that "we may safely leave to the senators from Indiana the more formal statements of the principal events of his life and of the qualities of heart and mind that endeared him to the people of the state in which he lived," and then proceeds to speak briefly of the public services of Mr Hendricks As he closes his address he takes occasion to say of the deceased That he was honorable and just in all business affairs has not been questioned. He was easy of approach, affable and kind, carrying into his private life none of the bitterness of political strife He was a man of good habits and temperate, plain, of unblemished character, the best type of an American citizen. He was a lover of order, peace, and, if not a member of a religious society, he respected and observed the obligations of religion and morality, and, more important than all else in human society, he was faithful to his duty, to his kindred and family and left us an example of purity and honor in private life It is these virtues, far more than genius, learning or in electoral force, that make our presiding officer worthy of the high honors that may be showered upon him by his surviving associates in the senate chamber

The next speaker is the venerable senator from Delaware,

ELI SAULSBURY

Mr Saulsbury is nearly six feet in height but being very sparely built appears taller than he actually is. His features are somewhat angular, face is smooth shaven and there is a quiet yet determined expression about it that attracts notice the thin hair upon his head is almost white. Judging by his appearance and voice his lungs are not strong He speaks in a much lower voice than did Mr Sherman and although the address that he is reading is couched in thoughtful and judicious words, it is being heard only by a few persons near him A good portion of his speech is being devoted to a comparison of the honors bestowed by the world on her military heroes and the honors bestowed on the heroes of civil life He thinks it unjust that all the glory should be heaped on the Napoleons, the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Hannibals, the Washingtons, the Grants, that to the patriotic statesmen, the Charlemagnes, the Franklins, the Jeffersons, are entitled to equal honor While not holding that Mr Hendricks was one of America's greatest statesmen he was nevertheless one of those heroes of civil life who had discharged his duty honorably and well

SENATOR EVARTS

There now rises a small angular man who has before this advanced from his allotted seat in the northeastern corner of the room and occupies a position fronting the speaker and almost in the middle of the chamber His peculiarly shaped nose sets down so close to his face that it seems to be almost a part of his sharp and protruding chin His face is like a maiden's as regards the absence of a beard yet like a century old gypsy's in the number and deepness of wrinkles. The broadcloth coat that he wears seems to have been chosen for its non fitting properties, while one lone button, situated somewhere in the region of the abdomen, is brought into service to hold the sides of the coat together Any person who has seen the man will recognize, I think, a true description of Senator Evarts. He is using neither manuscript nor notes he is speaking very, very slowly, and often gives voice to a sentence long enough to make a good paragraph Although his voice is not so clear and strong as that of Senator Voorhees, the audience is seemingly giving him more marked attention than has been given to any other speaker He feelingly speaks of the time of the impeachment of President Johnson Mr Evarts states that he was counsel for the impeached president and Mr Hendricks was apparently the leader of the little band of twelve democrats that was called on to counterbalance the thirty five republican senators The senator is now speaking with warmth, the room is growing still, the eye of every senator in the senate chamber is turned upon him he is voicing some contemplations on death Listen "How ever frequently brought to the notice of mortals, death is never formal and never commonplace However men may lead their lives—in the market-place, in the courts, in the senate, at the head of armies, in the crowds of popular applause, a man must always die alone Whether death shall approach us in the form of a sudden summons, a tragic fate, or by slow progress sensible to ourselves, visible to those around us the eye still growing dim and the natural force abate death is a fearful visitor Whether his intrusion overtakes one in the towers of kings or in the cabins of the poor, the supreme event, wherein this mortal puts on immortality, swallows up all incidents and circumstances as trivial and impertinent. From these contemplations, Mr President, whether in the close chamber of the dying, or on the wide scene of public bereavement and national lamentation, the wisest may learn new wisdom and the boldest feel the mastery of an invincible antagonist"

SENATOR RANSOM

Poor Mr. Ransom! As he rises to speak there is a general rising up of the people in the galleries The contrast is too marked they are struggling to reach the door The auditors are acting much as a reporter whispers in my ear "They think they have heard the eagle they do not care to listen to the crow" The efforts of the people to get out of the chamber have now caused so much confusion that the presiding officer requests the speaker to pause until he can restore order in the galleries. Mr Ransom seems keenly to feel his position his face is flushed Order having been restored, the North Carolina senator again rises and proceeds to read from manuscript. Mr Ransom is sometimes quoted as being the handsomest man in the senate. He is certainly above the average man in intelligence, yet the proceedings of a few moments before may warrant a rough comparison Evarts, ugliness and brains Ransom, beauty and beauty The audience was simply impolite in indicating its preference After Mr Ransom has spoken for a few minutes, however it is evident that the audience was somewhat hasty in its judgment His address certainly merits attention He seemingly cannot resist the temptation, however, of giving an occasional twist to his shirt cuffs in order that they may be kept continually in sight Yet this little act may be habit he doing it intuitively He is at all times precise in the matter of dress

MR SPOONER,

The new senator from Wisconsin, follows Mr Ransom The speaker is comparatively a young man he being only 4 years of age He is of the average size, average weight, and I would not impress an observer as being a man of more than average ability yet he is regarded by a number of his acquaintances as being one of the coming statesmen A heavy auburn mustache graces his upper lip while a thick growth of the same colored hair is combed loosely back upon his head His voice is soft, even feminine in some of its tones He is speaking without manuscript, yet he has a few notes before him The warmth and zeal of youth are in him he is speaking with ease, his gesticulations are graceful, and taken all in all he is making an excellent impression on the audience His address is short but is increasing in interest, and just now as he closes with the words "God's finger touched him, and he slept, a murmur of admiration is going the rounds of the senate chamber If I may be allowed to add a postscript of words heard after the eulogies were all delivered the postscript would be that Mr Spooner's address was the "nicest"—mark the word nicest—one delivered by any senator

SENATOR GEORGE GRAHAM VEST

Of Missouri is the next speaker He is low in stature, solidly built and looks much as if he had been taken up before having attained full growth, placed lengthwise in a vise, then the screw gradually turned to compress him His large round head is seemingly sunk into the space between the shoulders He wears such a peculiar and determined look that he is sometimes styled the "little bulldog of the senate" Every one who is favored with his acquaintance, however, says that he is in every respect a gentleman His address is exceedingly brief and before the audience has fairly settled down to listen he has taken his seat again

SENATOR HARRISON

Of Indiana has arisen As a sculptor in a pottery school might say Senator Harrison is like Senator Vest only not so much so The former is a trifle taller than the latter is of about the same weight, but is much fatter proportioned He has a pleasant, expressive face on which his years with grace When ever he speaks he commands attention his manner being forcible and his words choice In his eulogy he takes occasion to say "It was as a practicing lawyer that I knew Mr Hendricks best Often associated with him in the trial of causes, I have seen him in the freedom of the office consultation and have listened to his argument in court from the standpoint of an associate Often upon adverse sides I have had occasion to feel the force of his simple and effective eloquence upon the jury He was remarkable in urbane and courteous in his manner as well to the members of the bar as to the court Rarely out of temper, he was yet firm and courageous in the defense of his own rights and those of his clients" At the conclusion of his eulogy Mr. Harrison moves the adoption of the resolutions now before the senate The resolutions are unanimously adopted He now moves that as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr Hendricks the senate do now adjourn The motion is agreed to and the senate stands adjourned until to morrow

COLUMBIA RIVER IMPROVEMENT

When the subject of the improvement of the Columbia river was brought before the national board of trade it evoked a somewhat warm and protracted discussion Mr Corbett offered his resolution declaring the board to be in favor of liberal appropriations by congress for the improvement of the river, and then proceeded to read statistics about the commerce of the river, the products of the surrounding country, etc. Then when about the number of cases of salmon put up on the river brought Mr Sperry of Connecticut, to the floor who inquired if the speaker was not mistaken in his figures Mr Corbett re stated the figures, saying that they were official Mr Sperry replied that he asked simply because the number was so large that it surprised him The number of bushels of wheat also occasioned remark. When the item about barley was read a Milwaukee man arose and asked that the figures be restated as he was in search of barley producing countries In the course of his remarks Mr Corbett had occasion to speak of the steamers plying between Portland and San Francisco as being almost equal to any in the world "Yes, and built by John Roach," came from a voice in the room Following Mr Corbett's presentation, debate was indulged in by several members one or two holding that the resolution should be more specific, that certain points of the river should be stated and a certain amount of money asked for their improvement. Considerable debate was had on this point Other speakers thought that if the board adopted the resolution that the member from Oregon had proposed, it should declare in favor of the improvement of all rivers they thought the Columbia river was local and it would not be advisable to recommend it for an appropriation It certain it is that these speakers have never seen the Columbia river Three or four amendments and substitutes were suggested and remarks made thereon by Senator Dolph, Messrs Sperry, Boone of Chicago, Covington of Cincinnati, McLaren of Wisconsin, and others when the resolution offered by Mr Corbett was adopted with comparatively unimportant changes, and to all appearances unanimously

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The room on the north side of the capitol assigned to the committee on patents has yesterday and to day seen a gathering of a few notable literary men Yesterday the venerable George Ticknor Curtis and Mark Twain were among the speakers who presented their views on the copyright bills lately introduced in congress. To-day James Russell Lowell was the most prominent speaker This letter must be mailed at a certain hour therefore I cannot give a detailed account of to-day's very interesting and very instructive meeting Mr Lowell strongly favors a copyright bill, and as he stood at the end of that long table and logically replied to the questions propounded to him by the members of the committee, it caused Americans present to inwardly re-express their gratitude that this country is able to be the possessor of so noble a son It would also have pleased those persons who have so often asserted that he is more of an English man than an American and that he is more wedded to a trans Atlantic isle than to this continent, to hear him say in the course of his remark "I am very, very proud of this, my country

The sixty five years of Mr Lowell's life are beginning to leave their marks His sunken cheeks however, are probably the most striking indication of age In height he is not over medium, while at this time he weighs doubtless no more than 150 pounds His hair is thin, fairly short and streaked with gray, yet there is not a spot on his head that may justly be called bald. He parts his hair in the middle. So far as regards appearance, there are many men with more striking faces than Mr Lowell's His face is somewhat wrinkled, his eyes are deep set, and when he looks at a man he looks at him His hair is somewhat darker than his mustache and beard, the latter of which presents a peculiar appearance It would seem that not so very long ago he wore side whiskers and all at once he concluded to let his chin whiskers grow, he did not then grow but did not trim the whiskers on his cheeks The consequence is the beard upon his chin is about two inches in length while on each side of it reach down whiskers that are about six inches in length As he speaks one can see in him the author of "The Biglow Papers" and "A Fable for Critics" He does not utter many sentences without bringing in some humorous phrase or comparison, yet they are always so apropos to strengthen his arguments.

IN GENERAL

Mr Hermann met Speaker Carlisle in the office of the secretary of the interior the other day Our congressman spoke of the difficulty the speaker must have experienced in making up his committees "Just let me say with reference to your case," said Mr Carlisle, "that I gave it deep thought You would have been on the committee on rivers and harbors in place of a California member had it not been that Oregon is represented on that committee in the senate and California is not I therefore thought it just to equalize matters and give California equal power in the house I spoke to Mr Markham, however, before I appointed him, telling him that I expected that he would look after the rivers and harbors in Oregon as well as those in his own state"

In an issue of his paper Mr. Scott at length to correct, as he says, a statement I hesitatingly made about his efforts here to secure the Portland postmastership One of the gentlemen who paid a visit to the president's private secretary called on me this week purposely to say that if required he will vouch for my written statements about the conversation held at that visit as being correct Other authorities are willing if necessary to corroborate other statements What I wrote was second-hand information I believe in the main true facts

And in the registership of the Roseburg land office, a new applicant has come to notice We awakened here one morning to hear a sound that had started on the border line of Southern Oregon and had been wafted over mountains, through valleys, and across rivers—a tingle, tingle, tingle of a church Bell

J R Ladd of Pendleton, a mail contractor who has suffered somewhat by the curtailment of some routes in Wasco and other counties, is in the city making efforts to secure a restoration

T C JUDKINS

THE NEXT CARDINAL

Probability that Archbishop Williams will Wear the Red Hat

NEW YORK, Jan 30—The following important editorial will appear in the New York *Catholic Herald* of Sunday To settle all idle rumors about the cardinalate we are called upon to place the subject in its true light, as it is seen and understood by a reliable authority whose ecclesiastical position is such as to justify us to publish what we believe, and what the future will undoubtedly prove to be the truth of the matter concerning which so much has been lately said

It is commonly reported that Archbishop Gibbons will be the wearer of the next red hat bestowed to America This is not credited in ecclesiastical circles and we hardly deem it necessary to deny that which has no substantial basis to rest on and consequently nothing that would give a semblance of authoritative sanction to its claims In this case the rumor is made merely of conjecture, and shall receive at our hands only comment in keeping with whatever full evidence of reliability it presents

The cardinal's hat will not be conferred on Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore unless at the consistory to be held in March two American cardinals should be appointed. This is likely but as his holiness has not in any conversation uttered anything that would confirm the belief he had intended to grant this special mark of honor to the United States we must naturally come to the conclusion that Archbishop Gibbons's elevation to the cardinalate is not to be looked at as certain

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, though will undoubtedly be the next cardinal His work at the Baltimore council even marked him for that honor His course was the most consistent with the directions and counsel of the propaganda, and much of the good to arise from the plenary council may be ascribed to his suggestions there The rejection of some of the decrees shows that, had the liberal ideas of Archbishop Williams been carried out, they would have met with more favor in the Holy father's sight It will be interesting to learn that the revision of these decrees is being made in accordance with the form in which Archbishop Williams laid before the council, and which was in perfect conformity with the spirit of Leo's instructions

These facts, if nothing else were known, point to the able, theologically conservative prelate Archbishop Williams, as one on whom the red hat will be conferred He is thoroughly understood by the Holy Father, whose choice in matters such as these generally is that of one in consonance—as a matter of course—with his own views Had we no other authority than the facts we cite we would still believe ourselves right in offering congratulations to Boston on its prospects of being the seat of the next cardinal

Real Estate in New York

N Y Correspondent Troy Times

The advance in favored localities continues to awaken astonishment. For instance, the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street was purchased at the close of the war for $20,000 The same property was recently sold at auction for $120,000, being an advance of sixfold It was at this enormous price It is a good investment as it rents for $10,000 a year I well remember during my clerkship going up to the Sixth avenue to collect bills of the retail grocer At that was then to be seen was a range of one story and a half high wooden buildings, and lots were worth from $2000 to $3000 Another extraordinary sale was that of the corner of Broadway and Exchange place, which brought at auction $410,000 These pieces of property are about two miles apart, but each has been the center of an immense business. In the former the traffic is in the way of fashion, while in the latter it is in stocks, and each is of sufficient importance to warrant such enormous prices While such an advance as this is found in favored localities, the eastern part of the city remains but little changed, since business is drifting to the west side, and wherever high rents are obtained values most naturally increase.

THE ORIGINAL OREGON.

A Proposition to Divide Oregon and Washington Territory

How States and Territories are Carved Out—What Oregon Formerly Meant—Its Enormous Extent—Formation of New Territories

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

Now that the citizens of Washington territory want a state government for themselves, it seems a proper time to make public certain conclusions respecting state and territorial boundaries, which will be found set forth in the following paragraphs

If the reader will examine a map of the Pacific Northwest he will perceive that the two territories of Washington and Idaho, with the state of Oregon, together make up a quadrilateral which is nearly a square, the northern and southern boundaries being parallel, while the eastern and western, which are formed by the coast of the Pacific, and the Bitter Root mountains, are not far from parallel, but converge toward the north The northern boundary is the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, the southern is the forty second The country included between them is therefore seven degrees wide from north to south, or about 490 miles The mean distance of the Bitter Root range from the Pacific ocean is about 500 miles The area then, of what is popularly called

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Is very nearly 250,000 square miles, of which 84,000 are included in Idaho, 96,000 in Oregon, and 80,000 in Washington In examining the map, two physical features strike the attention forcibly these are the Cascade mountains and the Columbia river Of the former, it is perceived that they divide the whole region into two unequal portions, whose area is to each other nearly as one to four, the smaller tract occupying the ocean shore and extending inward to the summits of the Cascades, which lie parallel to the coast and about 125 miles distant It also appears that owing to the character and elevation of this great range, few practicable passes exist, and none whatever at ordinary altitudes, excepting that remarkable cleft in the range through which the Columbia river makes its way to the westward Thus the Cascade range may be said to cut off communication between the eastern and western sections of this great region, excepting in the one instance cited. It is desirable to impress this fact upon the reader's attention, and he is asked to remember that it is by the narrow gorge of the Columbia alone that communication of all sorts is carried on between the countries east of the Cascades and those west. To particularize Every pound of wool, every bushel of wheat and every particle of gold which are produced on the pastures, the grain fields and the mines of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho, and which seek a western outlet, come of necessity through the Columbia gorge by rail or by steamer, and doubtless will continue so to come

Next, as to the Columbia, the second great natural feature let it be noticed how it drains and really dominates the whole eastern section. All the smaller streams are its humble affluents, all the valleys open towards it, and every agricultural section is valuable in proportion to its distance from the great river All important routes of travel lie parallel to its course So true is this last observation that all those settlers who reside upon the Columbia's tributaries find it necessary to seek the parent stream whenever they would visit distant places For example, every one of the legislators who represent the eastern section in the halls of Salem or Olympia can reach those capitals only by traveling down the Columbia, and unavoidably pursuing a roundabout way

Having given attention to these natural characteristics, it will be seen that what is very properly called the basin of the Columbia consists of the entire tract of land lying between the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains on the east and the Cascades on the west.

Having for the time disposed of the subject of the geographical features of the Pacific Northwest the

ARTIFICIAL POLITICAL DIVISIONS

May be considered First, let it be noticed by what boundaries Oregon, Washington and Idaho are separated These bounding lines are mainly geometrically straight, changing their directions at no point excepting where they coincide approximately with rivers To understand clearly why and when these boundaries were chosen, requires a slight historical retrospection

Until a time well along in the nineteenth century the name of Oregon was a term loosely applied to the vast and unknown country lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean, and stretching northward to an indefinite distance from the equally vague region designated as the Spanish possessions Oregon was then a land without boundaries, for not even the position of the Rocky mountains was well understood and the extension of the region which since the time of Jonathan Carver had borne the name of Oregon, was entirely unknown except upon the seaboard, which had been examined slightly by English American and Spanish navigators 1846 was the date of the establishment of the first definitely fixed boundary which was the line dividing the United States from the British possessions, and this line of division, which coincides with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was the first fixed and measured boundary by which the area of Oregon was limited in any direction Three years later, on the close of the Mexican war the southern boundary of Oregon which is the forty-second parallel of latitude, received attention in consequence of the acquisition of California by the United States, and the second bounding line was established Both these are arbitrary lines, which do not conform to the

forty-sixth parallel and the mouth of the Owyhee river, and for the remainder of his distance to the California line the 117th meridian was to constitute the boundary It was well worthy of remark that on this occasion the fort M. P. Deady, in speaking to the question of the eastern extension of the proposed state, gave his voice in favor of the Cascade range as the eastern boundary, but was overruled by the majority, who favored territorial aggrandizement at the price of unwieldiness and lack of homogeneity

In continuation The square-shaped tract lying between the one hundred and seventeenth meridian and Snake river on the west and the Rocky and Bitter Root ranges on the east, which was thus refused by the Oregon state builders, was by the national government attached to Washington territory, and so remained until in 1863 the

TERRITORY OF IDAHO

Was "carved out" of Washington, it including all that part of the former Washington which lay east of the one hundred and seventeenth meridian excepting a tract of about seventeen thousand square miles, which lies between the Rocky and Bitter Root Ranges, and whose waters run toward the Pacific. This was made in 1864 a part of the new territory of Montana. Idaho is a long, awkwardly-shaped and inconvenient territory, with no natural or easy means of communication between its different sections, its capital difficult of access and its northern extremity isolated to such a degree that the inhabitants of the "Panhandle," as the northern extremity is called, live practically closer to three other state and territorial capitals than to their own The reason which led to the formation of the territory in 1863, namely, the previous inconvenient situation of the capital, applies with equal force as an argument for an immediate division into north and south Idaho, with independent capitals and governments. But if the reader has caught the drift of this article his mind will doubtless interpose that there are deeper and more important reasons for the existence of governments and seats of government than the commonplace and obvious one which justifies the above remarks, and also that the profitable existence of governments depends more upon the character of the people governed than upon the convenience of access of a capital It is while pursuing this line of thought that one is confronted by the problem of a proper division of a given extent of country into governments If one is compelled to recognize a greater principle than convenience, the place of most importance will be given to unity of population By this is meant the homogeneity of race and the community of interests which enable an extensive community to live together without jealousy and to submit to the execution of laws which defend a portion without inconveniencing any It is in relation to commercial interests chiefly that the laws of a republic may breed jealousy between sections The conflict of protectionists versus free traders have their lesser counterparts in those local questions of the hour which are wrangled over at Salem or Olympia. Already sectional jealousy has made its appearance in those capitols—a jealousy the more excusable because it is not only natural but unavoidable as long as such incompatible sections as eastern and western Oregon and eastern and western Washington are connected by ties of government.

If then, as has been seen, the country was divided without reference to convenience or the principles of state craft, and if, as one must believe, such a division necessarily produces ills, which in these instances have already begun to be felt, no one will be disposed to deny that a remedy should be applied. The spectator may well declare that the unskillfully planned divisions of country could only have been devised as temporary makeshifts, to serve until the localities were better known, when bounding lines could be laid out in accordance with the demands of convenience and the principles of state policy If the beneficent and unmistakable intentions of nature are ever to be recognized the mountain chains which intersect our land will be regarded as the real boundaries of sovereign states instead of imaginary and uncertain parallels of latitude and meridians Throughout the directions of the Union, nature has marked out the limits of none more plainly than those of

NEW YORK LETTER.

Matters Political, Dramatic, Social and Financial.

Methods of Fraud against the Customs Laws—Why Hedden is not Confirmed—Beecher at an Actor's Benefit—Etc

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

It is no longer a secret why the United States senate does not confirm the nomination of Mr Heddin for collector of this port and of Mr Brower for general appraiser The difficulty grows out of alleged frauds in the collection of the revenue at this port and elsewhere Firms with foreign names, who have grown rich by the undervaluation of their imports, are said to have furnished the sinews of war for the republican party One firm alone is credited with giving $25,000 toward Blaine's election, and the total from all is placed at $250,000. The undervaluations were made on false invoices. European manufacturers gave one invoice for use in the appraiser's department and the custom house, and another for the books of their purchasers

For instance, goods that really cost $1000 would be invoiced at $500, the purchaser thus saving half of the customs duties. These invoices were readily passed by bum politicians, who were the examiners in the public stores. The valuation was so low that no appeals were taken The old American importers saw their business slipping away from them, divined the cause, and instituted an investigation by special treasury agents The facts were developed and the American importers importuned President Arthur's administration for the removal of Appraiser Walker The politicians, however were too strongly intrenched The foreign-born importers poured out too much money for party purposes to be disturbed A committee headed by George William Curtis reported that the government was losing from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year by the undervaluation, but the report was partly smoothered and the dishonest importers continued their work. The bum politicians continued to act as examiners. When Walker was succeeded by Mr McMullen the undervaluation ceased. The foreign-born importers however, jumped the fence and began to throw money into democratic pockets for protection. Under the law importers can appeal from the valuation of the appraiser of the port to the collector and general appraiser. The collector is empowered to appoint an expert

with gems her flowers magnificent, her decanters are of real Benvenuto Cellini workmanship, her china and porcelain are priceless. She is a very elegant hostess and is fond of wearing superb red velvets and satins Her daughter, Miss Turnure, is tall and graceful, one of the most stylish girls in New York

The son, also, is very prominent in all the hunting and the dancing set. Mrs James Brown Potter, the gifted amateur, has been suffering from loss of voice, but that does not prevent her trying to play for charity and succeeding in benefiting Dr Gallaudet's Church of the Deaf Mutes The young ladies of New York are all taking lessons in elocution, and are improving their modes of speech and voices. The young actor, Hamilton Bell, who comes from the rank of the literary guild in England, being a son of Mrs Clara Bell who translates the novels of George Ebers, is a great favorite in society, and appears often at the afternoon teas, which, by the way are going out of fashion. People now have recitations, and music and readings, and some little plays in the afternoon, rather than the inane dissipation of teas. A young Englishman of fashion, Sackville West Coldbaugh, has just appeared in New York drawing rooms, and has the talent for declamation which is so common now Englishmen seem always the fashion in New York until they run away with an heiress Several private balls are expected during February, and notably that of Mr. Ogden Goelet, the Gerrys and the Gallatins, two very old families—have lately reappeared in entertaining MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

WALL STREET.

Such bears as Baron Woerishoffer, Deacon White, Addison Cammack and "Wash" Connor are hammering away at the stock market but make little impression When the firm of Charles F Woerishoffer was recently reorganized we were told that the "Baron" would thereafter have little to do with stocks, but as a serpent is said to charm its victim, so Wall street speculation draws men to it in spite of themselves. Baron Woerishoffer, however, is not its victim He is sharp He is nearly always on the right side. He will speculate at all hazards Gaming of all kinds has a charm for him, whether it be with cards, roulette or stocks. He is a skillful poker player and also very fond of faro He is one of the luckiest men that ever stood the hazard of the die. Being worth some $10,000,000, he does not play games of pure chance for money He is excessively nervous and is kept up by excitement. In the summer he lives at Long Branch He goes down there by the 4 o clock boat every afternoon and comes up regularly in the morning. The Long Branch "Club House" was the scene of one of his greatest exploits at faro It is a handsome cottage, magnificently furnished in every particular In luxuriousness it is a fit re-

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Observations on the German Element in Our Population.

Characteristics of the Teutonic Race as Evinced in the United States—Striking Historical Facts—Germans in America.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Next to the Anglo-Saxon, the most important element entering into the formation of the American people, is the German. Its numerical strength, which at the present time is variously estimated at from [illegible],000,000 to 8,000,000 in the United States, and which receives an addition of from 100,000 to 300,000 annually, as also its qualities of mind and body, endurance, patience, industry, tenacity of purpose, breadth of view and sympathy, render this element of our population a very important factor in shaping the destiny of the Union. The material prosperity, the social, political and religious institutions of this country can not fail to be largely influenced and modified by the presence of vast numbers of Germans, as they are distributing themselves through the states. It is of no use to ignore this modifying force. The stubborn factor is there, and must be accounted for, and the statesmen who are blind to it will make sad mistakes in their calculations. The politician, the lawyer, the minister, if he desires to be thorough in his profession, knows that the institutions of the Anglo-Saxon, his customs and manners, his ideas of government, law, religion and social obligations, can not be fully understood until the stream of Anglo-Saxon history, from the time when they left their homesteads on the banks of the Elbe and Weser to the present, has been thoroughly explored. The present cannot be understood unless the light of research is thrown on the preceding centuries. In the same manner, the current of future events on this continent can not even be conjectured without taking into consideration the nature and character of the great German tributary at present mingling its floods with the stream of the Anglo-Saxon. After this, the student of law, religion and government in the United States will have to explore German history to its earliest sources, to study German thought as it has expressed itself in literature, manners, religion, social and political institutions, from the time of Cæsar until now, the same as he has to investigate the conditions of old England from the Saxon conquest to the emigration of the Puritan pilgrims.

STRIKING HISTORICAL FACTS.

It is a singular fact in modern history that fourteen years ago the German tribes should separate, one branch crossing the German ocean for the conquest of England, the other remaining at home, and that at the end of that period the two branches, after a long and continuous process of differentiation in thought, word and manner, should meet and fuse again into a homogeneous mass on a distant continent. Fourteen centuries, with their incessant modifying influences of soil, productions, climate, geographical position, landscape and ethnical surroundings, have gone far to so shape and recast the original national character of the two branches that at first sight they appear as strangers to each other, but upon closer examination it is found that the differences are but external, and that the old kinship is at once recognizable when we penetrate to the interior source from whence issue thought, will and feeling. The German has long ago recognized a strong family likeness in the Anglo-Saxon, and whatever the latter has produced, be it in government, religion, literature, philosophy, or science, is appreciated in Germany as of a workmanship essentially Teutonic. The recognition and appreciation by England of kinship in the intellectual production of Germany is of more recent date, and by the Anglo-Saxon colony in America as yet scarcely perceptible, but everything points to the fact that the mutual recognition of worth in the two main branches of the Teutonic family improves as the years advance, and that both will be benefited thereby.

It is not necessary to sketch in detail the history of the growth of the continental Germans. An outline drawing will suffice, as all intelligent readers are conversant with the main facts of the history of Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Germany, the three branches which embrace the continental Teutons.

All the Teutonic tribes and nations at the beginning of our era and at the time when they first appear on the chronicler's records, were in their infancy. Little of them is known to us, but that little indicates that our much vaunted civilization and culture, the sum total of all our accomplishment in the fields of thought, is but the efflorescence of that which was embryonic in the brains and bosoms of our ancestors 2000 years ago. From that stage they advanced slowly under the guidance of Rome and Greece, until the migration and the displacement of nations interrupted development for several centuries.

When the turbulent movements from east to west and from north to south ceased, and after long wanderings the tribes again settled in permanent homes it was found that the political configuration of Europe was radically changed. England was Saxon, and the aborigines were driven into the mountains of Wales and Scotland. Enfeebled Rome had yielded to the fierce onslaught of northern barbarians, and its hitherto almost universal empire was divided between Lombard, Frank, Goth and Vandal. The terrible inundation of semi-savage Mongolian and Slavic hordes had swept over the eastern border of the Rhine into the very heart of Germany, and were then slowly retreating before the recovered strength and returning courage of the Germans. In northern Italy, in France and Spain, arose kingdoms, mongrel in nature, peopled by descendants of fierce, vigorous Teuton conquerors, and the effeminate, degenerate, luxurious Latins. Western and northern Germany and Scandinavia remained purely Teutonic, but southern Germany had received strong admixtures of Latin, Celtic, Magyar, and even Asiatic blood, while in the eastern provinces many Slavs remained to form, with the advancing Germans, the half Slavic half Teutonic people of Old Prussia, Silesia and parts of Saxony and Bohemia. The history of modern Europe can never be comprehended without a full recognition of the proportion of Teutonic, Celtic, Latin and Slavic blood flowing in the veins of the peoples which at last emerged after the turbulent times of migrations had subsided forever.

INTERESTING ETHNIC FACTS.

If that great disturbance had never taken place, if the German tribes had remained on the soil of the fatherland, and if the development of the German people from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, had been steady and uninterrupted, as was the growth of the Hellenic nation, much that is now dark, problematic and unexplained in national thought and character would then be clear. We could then study to advantage every phase of development [illegible] It would seem that by these disturbances the growth of the nation at home was retarded to a great extent, but that the progress of development was [illegible] in cases such as in England, where the Saxon could discard many cumbrous, hampering institutions of the mother country, or in cases such as in Spain, France and Italy, where by a fusion with older blood, [illegible] was quickened in its march. Colonies relieved of much of the heavy baggage of tradition and rust with which older countries are always burdened, usually advance at a quicker pace than the mother country, and wherever an old and a young race fuse, the result is a race in which the old is rejuvenated and the young accelerated in its advance.

To these causes mainly is due the fact that modern Italy, France, Spain and England arrived at early manhood one to three centuries earlier than Germany. The emancipation from the bondage and fetters of the old, be it in letters, in philosophy, in science, in government or in religion, which is the surest and plainest symptom of maturity in a nation, wherever it occurred in western Europe, preceded that of Germany by several generations. This difference of age between Germany and her colonies, if I may call them such, is quite apparent in the case of Italy, France and Spain, but is striking in the case of England. Wyclif preceded Luther by over 100 years. The age of Elizabeth, Shakespeare, Sidney and Bacon, finds its parallel in the age of Goethe, Schiller and Lessing, 200 years later, and the century of Cromwell in England finds its counterpart in the present century in Germany. The colonies of Germany, whether of pure or mixed blood, England, France, Italy and even Spain, reached their meridian of national power and greatness in the past and are more or less rapidly passing into the old age of conservatism, of crystalization in thought and habits, while the mother country of slower growth and more dense and compact fibre has scarcely reached its zenith.

At this conjunction of circumstances the Anglo-Saxon, especially on the new continent, evincing unmistakable signs of approaching decline, it is opportune and seems providential that this influx of younger and more vigorous elements should occur to revive and rejuvenate the race. The colonization of England during the 5th and 6th centuries, and the colonization of America in modern times, were incidents in the life of the Anglo-Saxon which had the effect of propelling him rapidly on his course, hastening his maturity and bringing to him the inevitable decline accompanying advancing age, at an earlier period than to those of his kinsfolk staying behind. The idea of never ending progress, of eternal youth and manhood, is a charming one to races, nations or individuals. Approaching age, with its feebleness, its sterility and its petrified conservatism, is not a pleasant prospect. But the laws of nature are inexorable and imperative, and no exception will be allowed in the case of the Anglo-Saxon, any more than in the case of Spain, Rome, Greece and all the nations of antiquity.

THE OLD ANGLO-SAXON STOCK.

Unpleasant as it is to contemplate, abundant proof is at hand to verify the assertion that the old Anglo-Saxon stock of this country manifests marked symptoms of decline. Wherever it has remained isolated and untouched by subsequent immigration during the last few generations the physical and consequent intellectual degeneracy of the race is very apparent. This decline has been the topic of abundant discussion, both at home and abroad, and the cause has been erroneously sought in our political institutions, in our social life, in our climate, etc. The true cause exists in the fact that the race was growing old rather prematurely, and had, like its kindred on the continent and on the British isles, when in two immigrations, suddenly freed from the restraints of usage and environment, it had dashed suddenly ahead. The native vigor which characterized the Anglo-Saxon of America in former centuries is evaporating during the present, and, boast as we may of our progress during the last three generations, the fact cannot be ignored that stagnation has been the rule North and South, wherever the old stock remained undisturbed, and that our phenomenal progress is found only where the robust strength and mental force of the later immigrant combined with the experience and refinement of the earlier. It can be demonstrated beyond question that progress in thought and opinion and in material prosperity is only to be found in those parts of the Union where the present stream of European immigration deposits its enormous wealth of physical and mental energy, to be directed in proper channels by the more mature, more experienced mind of the native Anglo-Saxon.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The German immigration during the seventeenth century was unimportant, but that of the eighteenth assumed quite large proportions. It is estimated on good authority that at the beginning of the war of the revolution fully one-third of the population of the colonies was German. The character of that immigration was peculiar and quite distinct from that of the Anglo-Saxon. The long and bloody thirty years' war had left Germany depopulated, ruined and exhausted. A German nation did not exist. There was no strong, central authority, and three dozen or more petty tyrants ruled as many sovereign and independent states between the Alps and the Baltic. Patriotism, as far as it existed, never went beyond the boundaries of the little duchies or principalities. There were Prussians, Bavarians, Hessians, Suabians, etc., but Germans who claimed the whole country as their fatherland there were none. The animosities and antipathies between the different tribes, fostered by nobility, royalty and priesthood, were as strong as between them and foreign peoples. In fine, as regards material prosperity, civil and religious liberty and national prestige and power, Germany had reached its lowest ebb during the early part of the last century.

Thousands of people, dispirited and disheartened, fled across the ocean, to find in the new world the freedom of worship and the prosperity which was denied them in the old. They turned mainly to the fertile valleys of the Hudson, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Northern Virginia. If Germany had been united and strong then, as it is now, affairs in the new world would have taken an entirely different turn. Backed by a strong and respected home government, the German settlements would have prospered as well as their neighbors in the north and south. An intimate commercial and intellectual relationship would have been maintained with the mother country, and the inevitable result would have been German America, fronting the Atlantic from the Hudson to the Potomac, and extending west as far as the advancing pioneer had conquered the new territory. But there was no home government to protect the German colonies, and the principle of nationality in the settlers was not developed at all, so that the somewhat jealous Anglo-Saxons of New England and the South, with a powerful nation at their back, endowed with an aggressive and national spirit and reinforced by long experience in administration of public affairs and practical politics gained in centuries of parliamentary life in England and in the colonies, found no difficulty in destroying the weak foundations of German states on the Atlantic border. Pennsylvania was on the point of becoming a German state, but the German element lacked the necessary backing, the harmony, the self-assertion and self-confidence, and the attempt was soon smothered by the aggressive and jealous spirit of the Anglo-Saxon.

It was better so. Germany was so completely demoralized after two centuries of struggle for freedom and humanity that this sacrifice was not felt at the time. If the result had been otherwise, if powerful German colonies had sprung up on the Atlantic where the finest harbors communicate with the most fertile valleys, if these colonies and states had given birth to new colonies and states to the west of them, if these colonies had entered as a wedge between the English settlements and driven them asunder, the proud American Union would never have become a fact. The Germans of the last century were not ripe for republican forms of government, and despotism would have maintained its hold on the colonies for a long time.

The German immigration ceased almost entirely for half a century after the revolution. A policy discouraging this kind of immigration adopted by the federal and state authorities, and the effect of the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars were the chief causes of this cessation. By reason of this interruption of communication with the mother country the German colonies on the Atlantic border became Anglicized rapidly, and German ceased to be spoken in most settlements, except in some localities in Pennsylvania, where old German usages, manners, ideas and a peculiar mixture of English words with the south German dialect are maintained tenaciously to the present. Isolated both from Germany and from their Anglo-Saxon neighbors, the Pennsylvania Germans keep up manners that were strongly [illegible] of the eighteenth and even the seventeenth centuries. It is a unique community, but it has never exerted any perceptible influence on the course of events on this continent.

The revolution of 18[illegible], which placed [illegible] on the throne of France, and [illegible] several thousand Germans [illegible] the dungeon and into exile [illegible] Many of them, men imbued with a stronger spirit of [illegible], [illegible] vague, Utopian and communistic ideas, turned their faces to the illimitable prairies and woods of North America as a place for the realization of their cherished and impracticable schemes. Communistic colonies were founded in different parts of the Union. They rarely survived the founders.

[illegible] in middle Europe has also proven an immeasurable [illegible] for the [illegible] of the New World when the history of the [illegible] Thousands of voluntary and involuntary exiles, from the office, from the counting room, from the ministry and from the journalistic desk, fled to these shores to find new homes. They were men of talent and education and filled with intense hatred of oppression and an almost fanatical enthusiasm for liberty and humanity. They became the advance guard of hosts of men who had stood behind the barricades of Vienna, Berlin and Frankfurt, and who had fought on the fields of Baden and Schleswig Holstein. Men recently so full of hope for their country viewed with despair the ruthless demeanor of a victorious reaction in crushing out every vestige of freedom, and by the hundreds of thousands they left farm, shop, factory and office to join the exodus to the promised land on the Ohio and Mississippi. The fertile prairies and the silent woods of the central and western states filled rapidly with German settlers. Journals, ably edited and breathing bold defiance to oppressors were founded in all the larger cities north of the Ohio, and disseminated principles of uncompromising devotion to civil and religious liberty in the cabins of the settlers and in the modest homes of artisans and laborers. These fiery, indomitable revolutionists became the founders of Turner societies to propagate principles of national unity, of liberty, equality and humanity; they organized associations for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music, and by their impassioned rhetoric their readers and hearers were compelled to participate in the politics of the country. From the very outset they became determined, violent, and unyielding enemies of human slavery. The German population of the Union had allied itself with the pro-slavery party before the advent of the red republicans of 1848, but under the lead of these a few years sufficed to change nearly all the Germans to anti-slavery men. The pro-slavery men instinctively felt the growing danger in this new quarter. The Turners of Covington, Louisville, Dubuque and other places were attacked by mobs, newspaper establishments were demolished, and all the tricks of the shrewd, unscrupulous politician used to thwart the efforts of these unflinching adversaries of slavery. Those men could neither be bribed nor frightened. Their subscription yielded them a frugal existence. They never thought of publishing aught but their own honest convictions, and their readers had faith in them. The little sheets left the press and went out to the firesides, apparently insignificant things, but when the ballots were counted at every succeeding election during the fifties it was found that the pro-slavery party was steadily on the wane, and that this result was largely due to the [illegible] logic of the German editorial. The young republican party, when it inscribed "Abolition of Slavery" on its banner, had no more determined, unflinching support than it received from the German immigration subsequent to the revolution of [illegible], and every history of those agitated times [illegible] in the surrender at Appomattox is incomplete if it does not account for the [illegible] moral forces that [illegible] the contest for human rights in America [illegible] in their efforts on the [illegible]

The German immigration since 1848, [illegible] differs in character materially from former immigrations. It was not composed exclusively of the poorer classes of society. Statesmen, officers of the army, professors, lawyers, doctors, men of letters, men of education and means, and many of the sturdy yeomanry of the country, formed a large percentage, and therein it resembles the character of the

ENGLISH [illegible]

Which reached the shores of New England between the landing of the Mayflower and the revolution under Cromwell. The presence of this German element soon made itself felt. It assisted the anti-slavery party to power, it sent nearly 200,000 men to help crush the rebellion, and it exerted a powerful modifying influence on the ideas of art, science, religion and philosophy then prevailing in the country.

Some faint attempts were made by the advance guard of this immigration to lay the foundation for German states, but they were not seconded by the masses. Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Oregon, then thinly populated regions, were pointed out as inviting objective regions for German immigrants to form large communities, where the German language should be spoken, and German thoughts and manners prevail. The individualism of the German, however, was stronger than national ties, and he went to city, prairie and forest, wherever he thought he could better himself, and he considered it not a bad bargain to sacrifice his nationality for the enjoyment of greater freedom and prosperity among a people which was akin to him in most material matters. For this reason the German element hardly succeeded in forming large groups, but became well distributed all over the Union, with the exception of the larger part of New England and the original slave states. The immigration since 1870, coming as it does with greater sympathies for German nationality, pride of their country and less [illegible] this unresisted merging of the German into the Anglo-Saxon; but the guiding influence of the men of '48, although most of them have found their final rest, is still most potent. To all appearance the millions yet to come will gradually, in one or two generations, drop the language of their ancestors and their national habits and customs, to be born again as [illegible] Americans. They will cease to be German, but a considerable portion of the ideals, thoughts and principles, which course [illegible] in the blood from the fatherland will resist destruction and maintain itself in the generations. The desired result for our country is the formation out of the present heterogeneous parts of a homogeneous people, one in language, thought and will. The German readily amalgamates with the Anglo-Saxon, and [illegible] a national unity. But there is a possibility and even probability that this process will be arrested, and that the German element of this country will be compelled to group itself into what must eventually become German states. The views of the Puritan Anglo-Saxon and the modern German in regard to certain religious observances and certain habits of life are diametrically opposed to each other. The insular position of the Anglo-Saxon has given him, together with a number of excellent qualities, a certain narrowness of thought and sympathies which his continental cousin, [illegible] feelings, is unable to comprehend. The present agitation for prohibition and Sunday legislation may become momentous in American history. It will not do to call opponents bad men. If the agitators in their zeal think they can force their views on others who honestly differ from them, they make a fatal mistake. If they would take the trouble to learn the tenor of the German American press, which speaks to and for eight millions of people, they would learn the fact that these journalists look upon this agitation as a movement merely in the interest of the clergy, that this is not a movement for moral reform at all, but one to enhance the power of the church, and so the inconveniences arising partake of the nature of religious persecution. In human affairs it matters not what are the actual facts but what are believed to be facts. Action is based upon this belief. I have not the time nor inclination to enter fully into a discussion of this feature of this agitation for Sunday and sumptuary laws, but I can plainly see its possible fatal consequences. Without inquiring into the merits, pro and con, of this question, thus I regard as certain, that if the descendants of the Puritans persist in invoking the power of the state to force their views of religion and morality on the others who honestly differ from them, and if this attempt is as determinedly resisted by the large German element, the final outcome will be a natural grouping around these opinions and the formation of exclusively German states within the Union. History, ancient and modern, with its abundance of lessons, can furnish much light on this question to any one seeking it. Liberal and tolerant demeanor on the part of the Anglo-Saxon will continue the absorption process of the German element, but hostility and oppression will drive it inevitably to the creation of a number of German states in the north and west, with hatred of the Anglo-Saxon as one of the corner stones of the new structures. As we sow, so shall we reap.

H. [illegible]

THREE VOLUME NOVELS.

The custom of publishing novels in three volumes has been for a long time under discussion in England, and it is a noteworthy fact that journals as conservative in their views as the *Saturday Review* and the *St. James Gazette* favor the change to the one volume form common here, which already is becoming popular with the English public. The *St. James Gazette* is one of the few who plead for the old way in this matter of art fashion.

"Another Novelist" writes to the *Times* on the three volume question. He points out that if the present form of publication were abandoned novelists and publishers would [illegible] shorter and [illegible] disaster to fiction. Stories could be told in 200 pages, of course, but "the breadth, the fullness, the cumulative richness, the lingering complexity" which distinguish most modern novels would be lost. As the *Times's* correspondent [illegible] He says "the Mill on the Floss" [illegible] nothing, and we should return to the manner of Fielding, or putting it to that of Richardson, with the enormous disadvantage of having one inch of elbow room for every eight inches they had. What this means we do not know. But novel readers (and reviewers) would be up if a few of Dr. Mudie's clients would exchange their "lengthening complexity" and the rest of it for the manner of Fielding. "Another Novelist" should try. If he would demean himself so far as to produce a novel equal to "Tom Jones," he will probably get plenty of readers, under whatever form he publishes.

Casts from Pompeii.

Frank R. Stockton in St. Nicholas.

A museum has been erected in Pompeii in which are prepared plaster casts of some of the people who perished in the eruption. These people were covered up by the fine ashes just where they fell, and in the positions in which they died. These ashes hardened, and although the bodies, with the exception of a few bones, entirely disappeared in the course of ages, the hollow places left in the ashes were exactly the shape of the forms and features of the persons who had been there. An ingenious Italian conceived the idea of boring into these hollow molds and filling them up with liquid plaster of Paris. When this became dry and hard, the ashes were removed, and there were the plaster images of the persons who had been overtaken and destroyed before they could escape from that terrible storm of hot ashes, which came down in quantities sufficient to cover a whole city from sight. In some of these figures the features are very distinct, and we can even distinguish the texture of their clothes and the rings upon their fingers. There are eight of these figures—men, women, and girls, besides the cast of a large dog. To stand and look upon the exact representation of these poor creatures who perished here seems still more to shorten the time between the present and the days when Pompeii was a lively, bustling city.

THE LAKE REGION.

An Interesting Section of Southern Oregon.

Klamath Marsh and [illegible] Lakes—The [illegible] Lakes.

[illegible]

[illegible] previous articles, the most [illegible] the discovery of gold in [illegible] at Canyon City in the [illegible] and the several expeditions of [illegible] through that region—which immediately preceded the occupation of Southeastern Oregon by white settlers, a description of that peculiar locality might be in place at this time. To give a careful description of the lakes and their surroundings of this section it is necessary to start at a given point and trace them in turn as they occur on a line which we will draw from Klamath marsh, connecting these lakes in the following order: From Klamath marsh to Big Klamath, Little Klamath, Tule, Goose, Christmas, Warner, Abert, Summer, Silver, Harney and Malheur. This chain or cluster of lakes are peculiar in the composition of their waters, their surroundings, their inhabitants, their cultivation, and individual location in regard to the ulterior benefits to be derived from their waters, when the surrounding lands shall be brought into cultivation. The whole region is remarkably fertile—a few exceptions to be considered—and only lacks, in some places, a flow of water to render these valleys and table lands exceptionally productive. Lying, as some of these lakes and table lands do at a considerable altitude above sea level, they are frequently visited by unseasonable frost which renders the cultivation of most vegetables somewhat uncertain where there is no water to turn upon them in the morning before the frost has been dispelled by the warm rays of the early sun. But this method of retrieving frosted crops, which has been often and successfully adopted in exposed localities, will be treated more at length when we have proceeded further in this article. Aided by these extensive lakes, and an occasional artesian well, the whole of Southeastern Oregon could be made to outweigh any other section of Oregon of the same extent, in productiveness and general adaptability for cereals, fruits, hay and vegetables.

This lake region is extensive [illegible] of great capabilities for the future and must, ere long be thickly populated, its arable land brought to cultivation, its expanse of grassy plains more fully utilized and its waters made to yield up their treasures to fowl and fish.

KLAMATH MARSH

Is a lake in [illegible] period, during the winter months but there is at all times a small body of water in the center, of about two miles square. It is more prolific in animate life than any other neighboring sheet of water, though having a much less superficial area than many others. It is 20 miles long by [illegible] miles in width. It is not the marsh alone that is interesting and worthy of study, but the country surrounding it is extremely interesting and romantic, much more so than that surrounding any other lake in the state. The position of the northern end of the marsh is but a few minutes of being on the [illegible] degree of latitude, and a west [illegible] close to the marsh, are the foothills of the Cascade mountains which are not far distant and discharge many bright streams [illegible] rushing waters into the northern part of the marsh. Along these creeks are dense jungles which shelter a multitude of different species of animals from the monster grizzly to the [illegible] squirrel. All the [illegible] of the Northwest [illegible] two species of fox, [illegible] the gray fox [illegible] in abundance, and their piercing howls, mingled with the steady honk, honk of flying geese, the screams and varying tones of millions of [illegible] back in [illegible] echoes from the [illegible] which once heard is [illegible] but is of almost hourly occurrence on the north and west of the marsh from April until September. Two of the species of the bear,—the black and cinnamon,—are numerous along the marsh, and thrive well on the abundance of game, roots and shrubs which are easily obtained on the shores of the marsh. June and early fall [illegible] towards the center, where they find the nests of the numerous fowl and rob them of their treasures of eggs or young. The gray wolf is numerously represented, [illegible] in this remarkable theater of reproduction in animal life of the different varieties of fowl which frequent the marsh for the purpose of hatching and rearing their young but a partial description is possible, even should it be necessary. Of the game birds, the largest are the two species of swan, the whistling and the trumpeter, which are common to all the southeastern lakes, but probably show to a better advantage on Goose lake, where the best conditions for the exhibition of their beauties while floating on their native element, are said to be, because of the extent and clearness of the water. Geese, ducks, brants, herons, gulls, bitterns and numerous other varieties of smaller fowl, such as the snipe, plover, tattler, sanderling and others, which are

NUMBERED BY MILLIONS

Along the marshy shore and in the clear space of water in the center. A good idea of the immense number and variety of aquatic birds of the marsh may be obtained by this. On going outside of the tent I found that the sky was black with birds, and that all were screaming in a most emphatic manner. After wheeling about for ten or fifteen minutes the families [illegible] by the rushes and winging their flight to the feeding grounds near the east coast, or to other lakes and streams.

They were followed by the geese arranged in V shape, the swans in [illegible], the curlews in bunches, the ducks and [illegible] the gulls in irregular clusters, and the [illegible] in heavy columns. It took several hours for this grand ornithological display to pass out of his view. But I have watched the departure, day after day, of just such immense, heterogeneous armies of birds from the marsh for distant feeding grounds and still there seemed to be [illegible]. There are no fish in the marsh [illegible] agreeable when cooked, resembling [illegible] parched corn. [illegible]

This marsh is beautiful in the extreme at all times except the winter months, but the [illegible] enjoyment of the [illegible] the green head flies, mosquitoes and gnats, which all bite [illegible] constitute the [illegible] of annoyance. [illegible] deer in immense numbers frequent the marsh and are easily taken [illegible] toward Summer lake, antelope [illegible] abound and are sometimes yet to be found in the marsh, which was once

THEIR MOST CHOICE

Range. The finest of game birds, the dusky grouse, is plentiful in the heavy pine forest on the shores of the marsh and the sides of the adjacent mountain on the west. For thirty miles down Williamson river from the marsh to Big Klamath lake and along the foot hills on the western side of the lake this grouse is so plentiful that no hunter having good eyes need to return to camp empty handed. The Oregon ruffled grouse, a variety of the *Bonasa Umbellus*, we also found plentiful, but not easily obtained, nor is the flesh of so constantly delicate flavor as the former, as in the late fall and during the winter its flesh has quite a terebinthine taste owing to the large quantities of fir and other resinous buds which it obtains in the neighboring mountains. Many other game birds than these, and aquatics, are also to be found in the vicinity of the marsh, but can be mentioned more conveniently hereafter, when we come to their more peculiar habitat.

The stretch of beautiful country down Williamson river to the Klamath of thirty miles, is also prolific in all the animals mentioned, but not in such numbers as they exist on the marsh. But the stream abounds in the finest fish. Being especially a rapidly flowing stream, the common brook trout is the most numerous, though at sluggish points near the Klamath lake the well known salmon trout is often found. This river was supposed by Fremont, who camped on Klamath marsh—which he mistook for Klamath lake—to be the main Klamath river, and notes it down as winding its way out of the lake on its southeastern side, flowing thence on its uninterrupted course to the ocean. Bordering on this stream are splendid forests of yellow pine, interspersed, nearest the river, with large growing clumps of greasewood, and occasional [illegible] thickets of wild plum, growing close to [illegible] promontory.

KLAMATH LAKE

Is a large, deep, clear mountain sea about twenty miles long and six wide. On the west, the foothills of the Cascade mountains come down to the edge of the water in places, but generally there is a flat upland of from 200 yards to half a mile wide on the margin of the lake, which is covered by heavy forests of yellow pine, and often a thick undergrowth of greasewood, dogwood, hazel, and small birch, along the small water courses. On the north and east the country is lower and more open, bunch grass, juniper, scrub pine, greenwood, sage brush, grow in thickets. One remarkable peculiarity of the lake is, that of several small rivers of cold, crystal water which burst suddenly from the edge of the lake on the western side, seeming to flow upward as from wells, with quite strong currents and then cut channels to the lake [illegible] supply of subterranean water building up at the base of the Cascades, almost directly east of Crater lake, and not many miles distant, it may be that these subterranean rivers are the natural outlets of that deeply buried body of water. There are several considerable marshes on the lake, but generally the solid banks are not distant from the water. The water is pure, as there is a steady replenishing by several small mountain creeks, the volume of water from the subterranean rivers and the powerful flow of Williamson river which drains the marsh and augmented by the addition of the water of several considerable streams which it receives on its course of thirty miles. The drainage is by Link river only, but it is wide, deep and rapid at its departure from the lake. The fall is rapid at first, and becomes gradually more abrupt until it assumes the form of dashing cataracts, which are the main features for about three quarters of a mile, when it ceases its tumultuous course and calmly and more slowly, as it moves on along the western rim of the Klamath basin into an extensive marsh, which unites in junction with the Klamath river. The Klamath lake is prolific in several varieties of fish, but the most numerous and the most readily obtained are the salmon trout. They readily take the hook, and are obtained by that means, even after the lake has become crusted with ice, by simply cutting a hole through the ice through which to take the fish. A kind of variety of the mountain herring [illegible] is also plentiful, but it is shy in rising to the hook. The cyprinidæ are also numerous but are seldom caught with hooks, though the chub is not seldom seen on the angler's string. The

LITTLE KLAMATH LAKE

The southern part of which is in California, is a fine body of water, which has but a local celebrity, though its historical attachments are many, and savor strongly of romance, and the time may yet roll round, if it has not already come, when the Romance of the Klamath may prove instructive, historically, and otherwise fill a reasonably desired measure of interest. The Klamath basin has not been as fairly advertised as it should have been, but by the exercise of proper energy—which, by the way, seems to have been lately whirled into life—all that there is in it for good can be, without much hindrance set up before the public with a good showing. The part of the lake which is in California has quite a large and open water. But the edges, of course are lined, generally with tules and coarse grass [illegible] of beautiful gray [illegible] where the gentle waves beat calmly, [illegible] the lonely low-sounding slope, but on the [illegible] and rolling expanse [illegible] east, the south and west, the crests of the knolls are covered with grass, and often the hollows between are clothed in [illegible] the soil is deep and good. Low hills and [illegible] are likewise found with stunted pine and juniper trees, and the lake itself swarms with fish and fowl. The northwestern part of the lake is in Oregon, and is marshy, covered with luxuriant tules, rushes, tall marsh grass, and [illegible] of the western or yellow pond lily. [illegible] the marsh [illegible] the Klamath river [illegible] the deep forest of pine which lines the western rim of the Klamath basin. Tule lake, though not properly [illegible] the lands around it being controlled, principally by settlers from Oregon, doing all their business of trade in Oregon, the lake receiving its only flowing water from an Oregon river, and lying as it is in such close juxtaposition to the lake region of Oregon, that we will class it as an Oregon water and include it in the group of lakes under discussion. Its general features are similar to other lakes located in the open country of artemisia plains, which may be summed up under the following heads: Some marshy shore covered with tall tules, less that has an open pebble beach, and some shore line that is rock bound. Surrounding country contains bunch grass, sage brush, often greasewood, (*Purshia tridentata*), juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), rocky hills, hills that are clear of rock, rich valleys, large and small, and all inhabited by the same species—generally—the waters with fish and aquatic fowls, the land with animals, except the bear, which always remains near the mountain lakes, and the reptilia, except the rattlesnake, (*Crotalus lucifer*), which clings to the mountain's edge and near the streams and lakes where rock [illegible] abounds. At and near this Tule lake occurred, in early times, many collisions of the white men and Indians. Many years ago, when the white men first passed through the country by the lake the Indians gazed in puzzled mood from the high juniper points or rocky elevations at the strange, bearded people who, defying all dangers and obstacles, calmly pursued their winding paths over the burning plains, or stopped to sleep on the inviting shores of lake or running stream. Gradually becoming habituated to

THE INTRUDING STRANGERS,

They bartered in goods, and were quiet and friendly for years. When that was refused [illegible] war was begun, and the clear air of the shores was dimmed by clouds of rifle smoke and the air was rent with shots. Into Tule lake empties the stream called Lost river. It heads, or flows out of the ground, in the lower or northwestern end of Langell's valley, in Oregon, the head of which is but a few miles north of the lake, and separated from it by a low, wide ridge. Standing on the summit of this ridge with the face to the east, Tule lake would be a few miles to the right or south, the head of Langell's valley just to the north or left, and one could imagine, and with some slight [illegible] [illegible] with grass, greasewood, juniper and gnarled pine. But it is a paradise of game. The mule tail deer were very numerous in this circuit, elevation and easily obtained, owing to excellent conditions for stalking, but by continual hunting the numbers are now materially decreased. The mountain sheep, or big horn, were also very plentiful in this particular locality, as there are elevated rock bluffs, dangerous basaltic pinnacles, scattered timber and all else which render a locality peculiarly adapted to the ovis. Smaller game is not abundant. The coyote, fox, and the notable jackrabbit are numerous, the latter more especially at the basin, where the artemisia plains adjoin, giving a fair chance to exercise.

THEIR REMARKABLE [illegible]

Whenever necessity requires it. Antelope too are sometimes to be found in the less abrupt portion of this elevated circle, having been driven from the level country of Klamath basin, on the west, by the ever usurping white man. The writer passed through this extensive basin in 1868, while en route from Yreka to The Dalles. The route was around the lower, or southern end of Little Klamath, and along the eastern side for a few miles, then in a northern course over an intervening low range of bunchgrass hills to the basin, then across that to the hot springs near the present town of Linkville. Then the country was untrod by the whites, and the indigenous animal and vegetable life flourished without hindrance and for almost every mile a herd of the fleet footed antelope were disturbed by our cavalcade. From the elevated hills on the north of the basin, looking to the south over the extended plain herd upon herd of antelope were observed. Over this basin, and on to the south an undefined distance, the reptilia are plentiful. The horned toad (*Tapaya Douglasii*) is in its glory on the wild artemisia and greasewood plains, and low rocky elevations. A peculiarity of Lost river and Tule lake is the annual run of suckers from the lake, in March or April, or whenever the first rise of the river occurs, up the river in immense schools. So very numerous are they at the riffles of the river that the Indians step into the water and throw them out by hand from morning till night and make no perceptible diminution in the mass of ascending fish. This [illegible] feet above sea level, a bracing climate and free from fevers. Fauna and vegetation abound. The hot springs near Linkville [illegible] in the composition of their waters, magnesium, sulphurous, chalybeate. From Klamath basin east to Goose lake the character [illegible] of the country are much the same. But [illegible] of this latter lake are in Oregon, the remainder extends south into California. The [illegible] timbered with timber on the west up [illegible] On the east a belt of about [illegible] the lake to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Fish in superabundance [illegible] the water of the lake, which [illegible] millions of [illegible] aquatic fowls. Christmas lake lies east and north of the north end of Goose lake. It was named by Fremont who camped on it the night of the 24th of December, 1843. It is about fifty miles in length and of unequal width. The open surfaces of water are

CONNECTED BY MARSHES,

Which are invariably covered with tules and rushes, but next the dry land is excellent tall grass suitable for hay. The water of this lake is alkali, except in the extreme south end, where it is very fair. It receives some streams, but there are no fish except in a small section of the southernmost end. Many wells are in the marshy portions, and are so deep that the bottom of some of them have not been reached by sounding. Fremont camped at the south end, and says: "We found the water of this lake tolerably pure. * * * There were some good grass and canes (tules) along the shore, and the vegetation of this place consisted principally of chenopodiaceous shrubs. We were roused on Christmas morning, by a discharge of the small arms and the howitzer, with which our people saluted the day, and the name which we bestowed on the lake. The general aspects of the country are still the same [illegible] artemisia plains, bold grassy hills [illegible] ridges, valleys and marshes. Warner lake has an [illegible] miles. Artemisia, festuca [illegible] alkali, [illegible] near the lake other species of grasses, *Purshia tridentata* and [illegible] over the barren expanse are herds [illegible] of antelope, and where there are [illegible] among the juniper hills, the big horn are to be found, and the mule-tail deer are also at home where the mountain sheep are [illegible] to live. Here as well as all other parts of the lake regions of Oregon, particularly the sage-brush plains are found [illegible] the sage hen (*Centrocercus* [illegible]), which is a large, fine bird, but is not often taken for food, owing to the flesh having a strong taste of sage, upon which it feeds extensively. Many large thickets of choke cherry (*Cerasus* [illegible]) grow on the rocky bottoms along the creeks and often the wild plum (*Prunus* [illegible]) is clustered in rocky fissures of the rolling land. The Indians of this section were always unfriendly to the whites being of the Snake tribe. They were comparatively numerous, owing to the existence of better conditions of life than most other points within their usual habitat. In July, 1866, Camp Warner was established, twenty miles east of the lake, but was moved in September of the next year fifteen miles west of the lake and thirty miles north of the state line. It was abandoned in 1874. North of Goose lake are Summer and Abert lakes, and Drews and Sprague river valleys with their uplands [illegible] Drews valley is elevated and [illegible] formation in most places, with frost every night of the year, and but little if any arable land. Sprague river has some good land, but the whole country [illegible] is a splendid grazing country for cattle [illegible] stock.

CHEWAUCAN VALLEY.

Another [illegible] south of Summer lake [illegible] of these lakes, from the southwest [illegible] the latter lake runs the Chewaucan river in a [illegible] westerly course. East and north east of these lakes are the Stein Snow mountains, or more commonly called Stein mountain—receiving the name from Major Stein, who was the first military officer to visit the locality. Probably [illegible] but in that year he was engaged the entire summer in scouting after the Indians, who have at all times manifested much hostility to the whites who chanced to pass through their country. He chased them into their mountain fastnesses and here he was compelled to abandon the pursuit by reason of lack of food, and exhaustion of his animals. The natives remained masters of these rocky retreats until [illegible] by the Oregon cavalry, aided by a large band of Warm Spring Indians under the [illegible] of the [illegible] noted and able [illegible] He was second only to Kamiakin during the Yakima war of 1855, when he fought desperately against the whites, but was killed in 1863 while fighting for them at Stein mountain. Thirty miles north of Goose lake is Abert lake, area fifteen square miles. Receives several streams which [illegible] as does the lake also. Discovered and named by Fremont Dec. 20, 1843. Has excellent arable land, good grass and some timber. High basaltic bluffs on west and part of the east. Mountain sheep were formerly numerous around it as late and also on Summer lake which is twenty miles to the west. This latter lake has an area of ninety square miles, water alkali, no fish, but in its feeding streams are plenty of trout. When Fremont was moving on an easterly course from Klamath marsh, on the [illegible] of December, 1843, in a blinding snow storm and through a heavy pine forest, he came in sight of the lake. He says: "We found ourselves on the vertical and rocky wall of the mountain at our feet more than a thousand feet below, we looked into a green prairie country, in which a beautiful lake, some twenty miles in length, was spread out along the foot of the mountain, its shores covered with green grass. Not a particle of ice was to be seen on the lake, nor snow on its borders, all was like summer or spring. * * * Shivering on snow three feet deep, and stiffening in a cold north wind we exclaimed at once that the names of Summer lake and Winter ridge should be applied to these two proximate places of such sudden and violent contrast."

O. W. [illegible]

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It seems strange that [illegible] cents [illegible] all the way from [illegible] *Chicago Tribune*.

It is said that [illegible] *Tribune*.

It is [illegible] that Fort Whipple [illegible]

"I can give you a [illegible]" "Why not? [illegible]" "There is [illegible] sawed." "This is [illegible] give it to me [illegible]"—*New* [illegible]

[illegible] a little child [illegible] Philadelphia Press.

The total amount of [illegible] last year [illegible] At other British [illegible] the facts are as disappointing as on this side.

Marble gates will be built by the S[illegible] which the late Senator Sharon gave to Golden Gate park, San Francisco. The gates, with wings and facade, will be [illegible] feet long, and the central facade, sixty feet in height, will be [illegible] three inches.

When Gen. Sherman was at Fort Bayard he was asked by an Indian chief for an old field piece that stood out in the enclosure. "Can't have it," was the answer. "Why not?" "Whatever you want it for? to kill soldiers." "Soldiers fight, no. Use 'em kill cowboys. Kill soldiers with club."

Robert Burdette, the humorist, says: "Years ago I wrote an article and sent it to a dozen or so papers. They all rejected it promptly. I put it in my desk, and a year ago came across it. I did not change the story at all, and sent it to a paper that had rejected it before. In a few days a check was promptly received. Funny."

The old Freeman tavern, at Morristown, N. J., is soon to be demolished. It is said to have been erected about 1740, and when the American army was quartered on the hills about Morristown in the winters of 1777-81 Gen. Washington there took the rites of Free Masonry. A grand ball was also given there by the officers of the army, the tickets selling for $300 in continental currency.

Captain Semmes, who bore the rebel flag, [illegible] with the trust of piracy, to and fro on the Atlantic during the great war, had, among his most trusted men, Eugene Maffitt. This young midshipman, who was about the last man to quit the Alabama when that warship went down under the guns of the Kearsarge, died in Wilmington, North Carolina, a few days ago.

EUROPEAN GOSSI

Max O'Rell's Usual Interesting from London.

The Ever Changing French Ministry— sition to Bradlaugh—An English Incident—A Woman's Wedding Ring.

[Correspondence of The Sunday

LONDON, Jan. 27.—France has a new try in the persons of M. de Freycinet minister) and fourteen unknown I must make an exception in favor Hugo's son-in-law, M. Lockroy, member for Paris, and the witty Paris alist who has accepted the portfolio of merce and Industry," to the astonishment friends and the great satisfaction of his mies, who are glad to see that he has opportunity of using himself up. Of change of ministry is no longer an not even a piece of news. People France now with the following greeting have new ministers, I hear, do you know they are?" "Not one of them do you the nation goes on its way perfectly cerned. Oh patient Frenchmen! Is it that foreigners say that you are ungove I have always maintained that on the you can stand treatment that would lishmen to revolution.

A SUGGESTION.

The Paris *Figaro* suggests to the presi the French republic that he should always the same proper names for his ministers avoid confusion in the minds of his The advice is good. When a ministerial took place, the ministers would disappear their posts would immediately be filled noise or confusion by other ministers would succeed to their names as well as offices. President Grevy would say to prime minister: "My last prime minister called Isidore. I am used to the name are the public and the foreign powers will therefore henceforth take the name is done." And so on with the other When folks change a domestic servant trouble they often impose the name of cessor upon the newcomer. I would that the minister of justice be called An appropriate appellation for the finance would be Croesus. The name minister of public instruction might be [illegible] unhappily, nowadays such a mistrust of notoriety that it difficult to persuade them to serve their under a pseudonym. And yet, if they only see it in the right light, the plan really to their advantage. If M. Jules for instance, had but come to power name of Artaxerxes he would not be, the present hour, used up, done with. President Grevy would be able to entrust him with the task of forming a new M. Jules Ferry was very well for a few Artaxerxes would have been eternal.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

After six years of foolish persecution Charles Bradlaugh has at last been to take the oath and his seat for North in the new house of commons. This long and weary controversy which has very little credit on Mr. Bradlaugh's It has done an immense amount of good Bradlaugh. Where would he be but for his and the silly persecution he has been [illegible] His books have been advertised his name constantly kept before the public if his books are calculated, as his opp say, to do a great deal of harm, a copies would have been sold, if the party had not talked so long and about them. The conservative party given with the struggle, but the speaker commons interposed, and said that they assembled in a new parliament, that he nothing of the resolutions of the past, he had no right to interfere with an member taking the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh probably be very little talked of in future doubt very much whether he will enjoy position. Mr. Bradlaugh knows English the tips of his fingers. Even Mrs. Weldon teach him. I find an excellent portrait in an excellent book, "Public Life in by a countryman of mine: "A lawyer tainly not. He is much worse. Picture self the incarnation of chicanery hidden the muscles of the Bengal tiger, and in the most entangled jungle of legis the whole world. A Blackstone and a quired perpetually occupied, not in the spirit of the law, but in discover weak points, then treasuring up his letting himself be condemned in the second instance accumulating expenses up proceedings, but at the right moment a bound and a bite, terminating the affair."

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE POOR.

The well-to-do-classes of England doubt believers in the doctrine that world will be peopled with all sorts and tions of men, but they are not anxious to mence acquaintance in this. I witnessed lowing scene in church last Sunday. woman, thinly clad, had been brought daughter, a well dressed lady's maid, to part in divine service. The pew opener ceived the lady's maid with marks of def and placed her in a comfortable pew. mother was following her daughter, when man called her back, and pointing to which should contain "inferiors" said: is good enough for the likes of you." mother asked why she should not go with daughter. "If I had known she was daughter, I would not have put her pew," was the reply. The poor mother her daughter out, and both went off to senting chapel in the neighborhood.

A FATAL RING.

A curious remark comes from Spain subject of King Alfonso's death. On the sion of his first marriage, with his cousin cess Mercedes, daughter of the duke of pensier, the king offered his young bride other wedding presents, a beautiful which he begged her to consider as a gift, quite independent of all the official The young queen immediately put the her finger and never took it off afterwards the death of Mercedes the king took and gave it [illegible] Christina, his grand A short time after [illegible] Christina died [illegible] the Infanta del Pilar [illegible] a few days after [illegible] that time the ring came back [illegible] the late Queen [illegible] daughter [illegible] Three months [illegible] King Alfonso [illegible] wear it [illegible] place, the sight of [illegible] court that [illegible] possessed the [illegible] that no one would [illegible] was finally offered to the Virgin [illegible] of Madrid, but not placed on the [illegible] It hangs from the neck of a piece of ribbon.

"TEMPERANCE WINES."

The self-sufficiency of some English does not [illegible] to the martyrdom pretend that their complete happiness is from their abstinence from all alcoholic I should certainly have been glad to to the purity of their conscience, but nately the cat is let out of the bag from indulgence in cheap port and [illegible] "port" and "sherry" in name. They per cent. of alcohol, and I am not hear that they have a large sale all land. If what is true of temperance manufactured at Birmingham is true as much elsewhere, both the makers consumers of the drinks will have great the action of the manufacturer peared at the Birmingham police Monday. If he had only paid for a world would probably have remained ance of the composition of pious

MAX O

The famous musical historian, Carl Ludwig Nohl, who died suddenly was born in 1831, the son of a lawyer, educated at the university of Bonn. cal studies were chiefly under Prof. lin. Among the large number of have during the past twenty years from his pen may be mentioned Beethoven," "Mozart's Letters," Letters," "Gluck and Wagner," and according to his contemporaries, these works have run through several and some have been translated into

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Miss Cleveland is the object of some at her with due dignity by the London That journal quotes a sentence from land's book, and adds: "But this is compared with a sentence of twenty on page 146, which is calculated reader pause."

THE PORTLAND LIB

Annual Meeting of the Memb [illegible]

Report on [illegible] of the Library Past Year Interesting Statements [illegible] to the Library

The regular annual meeting of the of the library association of Portland [illegible] the president, Hon. M. P. [illegible] the chair. [illegible]

The president read his annual repo [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Henry [illegible]

A decrease during the year of [illegible]

[illegible]

During the year there were 178 regularly received in the library [illegible] were published in England, [illegible] Germany, France [illegible] Australia, [illegible] British [illegible] California, [illegible] Idaho and [illegible] Twenty-one of them were published semi weekly, [illegible] weekly or monthly [illegible] There have been added to the during the year [illegible] New York.

The principal newspapers in Oregon neighboring territories are still kindly to us free of charge.

Detailed statements of the publicati sented to the library during the year names of the donors and of the peri ceived during the same period, are he nexed, marked A and B respectively.

THE MARVIN DONATION.

The Rev. Dr. Marvin, late pastor of Congregational church in this city, parture for the East, presented the lib a valuable and interesting collection consisting of sixty six volumes.

EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS AND PER

During the year the association exp books and periodicals the sum of $ which sum [illegible] was expended and [illegible] for periodicals against [illegible] for the same purpose in 18 crease in expenditures $[illegible] and age cost of the books purchased is a fr than $1 [illegible]

MEMBERSHIP

During the year [illegible] themselves of the privileges of the period not less than a month [illegible] paid dues half yearly in advance an benefit of the [illegible] per cent [illegible]

But there has been [illegible]

[illegible]

This is best done by furnishing [illegible]

FUNDS

From the report of the treasurer, [illegible]

Total expenditures

Total receipts

Balance on hand January 1, 1886

Of these expenditures $515 68 were in cleaning, painting and refurni

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

[illegible] Rell's Usual Interesting [illegible] from London

Changing French Ministry—Foo'Lsh [illegible] to Bradlaugh—An English Church Incident—Alfonso's [illegible] Wedding Ring

[illegible]orrespondence of The Sunday Oregonian.] [illegible]s, Jan 2[illegible]—France has a new [illegible] persons of [illegible] reycinet [illegible] and fourteen unknown nobodies [illegible] make an exception in favor of [illegible] son in law, M Lockroy, the [illegible] for Lafs, and the witty Parisian [illegible] who has accepted the portfolio of [illegible] and Industry [illegible] the establishment [illegible] and the great satisfaction of his [illegible] I are glad to see that he has seized [illegible] unity of using himself up. Of course [illegible] of ministry is no longer an event [illegible] a piece of news. People meet [illegible] now with the following greeting [illegible] w ministers, I hear; [illegible] you know [illegible] "Not one of them [illegible] do you [illegible] on goes on its way perfectly [illegible] oh, patient France [illegible] Is it a [illegible] eigners say that you are ungovernable [illegible] always maintained that in the [illegible] stand treatment that would rouse [illegible] to revolution

A SUGGESTION

[illegible] Paris *Figaro* suggests to the president [illegible] nch republic that he should always [illegible] ne proper names for his ministers [illegible] confusion in the minds of his subjects [illegible] vice is good. When a ministerial [illegible] ace, the ministers would disappear [illegible] seats would immediately be filled with [illegible] or confusion by other ministers [illegible] succeed to their names as well as to the [illegible] President Grevy would say to his [illegible] minister "My last prime minister [illegible] [illegible] I am used to the name, and [illegible] public and the foreign powers. [illegible] refore [illegible] forward take the name [illegible] And so on with the other minister [illegible] [illegible] ks change a domestic servant, to [illegible] they often impose the name of a [illegible] upon the new comer. I would suggest [illegible] e minister of justice be called Aristides [illegible] ropriate appellation for the minister [illegible] would be [illegible] The name of [illegible] r of public instruction might be [illegible] [illegible] unhappily, nowadays men [illegible] a thirst after notoriety that it would [illegible] t to persuade them to serve their country [illegible] a pseudonym. And yet, if they [illegible] e it in the right light, the [illegible] e to their advantage. If M Jules Ferry [illegible] ance, had but come to power under [illegible] f Artaxerxes, he would [illegible] be, as [illegible] present hour, used up, done with [illegible] nt Grevy would be able to entrust [illegible] with the task of forming a new ministry [illegible] s Ferry was very well for a few [illegible] rxes would have been eternal.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE

[illegible] six years of foolish persecution [illegible] Bradlaugh has at last been permitted [illegible] the oath and his seat for Northampton [illegible] new house of commons. Thus ends [illegible] nd weary controversy which has reflected [illegible] the credit on Mr Bradlaugh's adversaries [illegible] done an immense amount of good to [illegible] ugh. Where would he be but for his [illegible] nd the silly persecution he has been [illegible] [illegible] Bradlaugh's have been advertised [illegible] constantly kept before the public [illegible] books are calculated, as his opponents [illegible] do a great deal of harm, a very [illegible] will have been sold, if the conservative [illegible] arty had not talked so [illegible] and so [illegible] The conservative party wanted [illegible] with the struggle, but the speaker [illegible] [illegible] and said that they [illegible] [illegible] new parliament, that he [illegible] [illegible] the resolutions of the past, and [illegible] [illegible] right to interfere with an honorable [illegible] er taking the oath. Mr Bradlaugh [illegible] [illegible] be very little talked of in future, and [illegible] very much whether he will enjoy his [illegible] Mr Bradlaugh knows English law [illegible] s of his fingers. Even Mrs Weldon [illegible] [illegible] and an excellent portrait of [illegible] excellent book "Public Life in England" [illegible] countryman of mine. "A lawyer, he? [illegible] not. He is much worse. Picture to [illegible] e incarnation of chicanery hidden [illegible] [illegible] es of the Bengal tiger, and crouched [illegible] most entangled jungle of legislation [illegible] hole world. A Blackstone and a [illegible] perpetually occupied, not in extracting [illegible] nt of the law, but in discovering [illegible] points, then treasuring up his discoveries [illegible] himself be condemned in the first [illegible] instance, accumulating expenses, [illegible] ceedings, but at the right moment [illegible] d and a bite, terminating the affair."

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE POOR.

[illegible] well-to-do classes of England are [illegible] believers in the doctrine that the [illegible] will be peopled with all sorts and [illegible] f men, but they are not anxious to [illegible] acquaintance in this. I witnessed the [illegible] scene in church last Sunday. A [illegible] thinly clad had been brought by [illegible] er, a well dressed lady's maid, to [illegible] divine service. The pew opener [illegible] the lady's maid with marks of deference [illegible] laced her in a comfortable pew. [illegible] was following her daughter, when [illegible] alled her back, and pointing to the [illegible] should contain "inferiors," said [illegible] d enough for the likes of you." [illegible] asked why she should not go with [illegible] er. "If I had known she was [illegible] er I would not have put her in [illegible] was the reply. The poor mother [illegible] aughter out, and both went off to [illegible] chapel in the neighborhood

A FATAL RING

[illegible] rious remark comes from Spain on [illegible] of King Alfonso's death. On the [illegible] his first marriage, with his cousin [illegible] ercedes, daughter of the duke of [illegible] the king offered his young bride, among [illegible] wedding presents, a beautiful little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ring [illegible]

[illegible]

MAX O'RELL.

[illegible] famous musical historian Carl [illegible] [illegible] who is a resident at [illegible] [illegible] the son of a lawyer, and [illegible] d at the university [illegible] His [illegible] ies were chiefly under Prof [illegible] among the large number of books [illegible] uring the past twenty years [illegible] [illegible] "Gluck and Wagner," and [illegible] orks have run through several editions [illegible] e have been translated into English

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[illegible] Cleveland is the object of some fun [illegible] with due dignity by the London [illegible] urnal quotes a sentence from Miss [illegible] book, and adds "But this is [illegible] ed with a sentence of twenty-five [illegible] [illegible] which is calculated to [illegible] pause"

THE PORTLAND LIBRARY.

Annual Meeting of the Members Last Evening

Report on the Business of the Library for the Past Year—Interesting Statements—Donations to the Library

The regular annual meeting of the members of the library association of Portland was held in the rooms of the association last evening, at 7:30 P M., the president, Hon M P Deady, in the chair

On motion, James F Failing was elected secretary of the meeting

The president read his annual report, as follows

To the members of the library association of Portland, Oregon—Gentlemen:—The condition and operations of the association during the year 1885 were as follows

BOOKS

The report of the librarian, Mr Henry Oxer, shows that during the year [illegible] volumes were added to the library, [illegible] of these [illegible] were purchased and [illegible] were [illegible] by various persons. They are classified as follows

[illegible]

At the [illegible] of the year 1885 the library contained [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] Mrs Canby, been given [illegible] the United States Army museum [illegible] New York. This leaves 12,4[illegible] volumes on our shelves at the end of the year, classified as follows

[illegible]

A net gain during the year of [illegible] volumes

The books loaned during the year numbered [illegible], against [illegible] for the year 1884, which are classified as follows

[illegible]

A decrease during the year of [illegible] volumes

PERIODICALS

During the year there were 175 periodicals regularly received in the library. Of these, 25 were published in England, [illegible] in Germany, [illegible] in France, [illegible] in Australia, [illegible] in British Columbia, 80 in the eastern states, 12 in California, 11 in Washington territory, 1 in Idaho and [illegible] in Oregon. Twenty-one of them were published daily, [illegible] semi-weekly, 113 weekly, [illegible] monthly and 3 quarterly. There have been added to the usual list during the year *Notes and Queries*, *Cassell's*, London; *Scientific American Supplement*, *American Kindergarten*, *Engineering News* and *Wilford's Microcosm*, New York.

The principal newspapers in Oregon and the neighboring territories are still kindly furnished to us free of charge

Detailed statements of the publications presented to the library during the year, with the names of the donors and of the periodicals received during the same period are hereto annexed, marked A and B, respectively.

THE MARVIN DONATION

The Rev Dr Marvin, late pastor of the First Congregational church in this city, on his departure for the East presented the library with a valuable and interesting collection of books consisting of sixty six volumes

EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

During the year the association expended for books and periodicals the sum of $1[illegible] 68, of which sum $[illegible] 23 was expended on books and $546 45 for periodicals, against the sum of $1362 51 for the same purpose in 1884. The increase in expenditure is $[illegible] 57, and the average cost of the books purchased is a fraction less than $1 05 per volume

MEMBERSHIP

During the year [illegible] persons have availed themselves of the privileges of the library for periods not less than a month. Of these [illegible] paid dues half yearly in advance and had the benefit of the discount of 25 per centum, and 2[illegible] paid dues monthly, without discount. Besides these, there are eight perpetual members, one life, and seventeen honorary, in all [illegible]. In 1884 there were [illegible] persons members of the association for some part of the year, which shows a falling off of [illegible] in 1885

But there has been an increase of eleven perpetual members, which is a matter for congratulation and encouragement in many ways, and particularly because $2,750 has been thereby added to the book fund of the association

[illegible]

Heretofore the average dues paying membership for a year has been ascertained by dividing the whole amount received for dues by the law [illegible] the number of dollars constituting the [illegible] a year. But since the beginning of 18[illegible] the new rule has been in operation, which allows a discount of [illegible] per centum to all persons who pay dues at any one time for not less than six months in advance, and the average membership cannot now be ascertained by [illegible] process

In 1884 the due paying membership averaged 234 persons for the year at $1 per month. During the past year the amount received for dues and fines was $[illegible], or $[illegible] less than in 1884, which represents, with a fraction, a loss of forty two members at $1 per month for the year

It will also be noticed that [illegible] persons paying monthly dues, there were [illegible] more, or [illegible] per centum of the whole, who paid by the month than availed themselves of the discount by paying for not less than six months in advance

But I think the general effect of the change in the rule is good. It encourages the prudent and provident to the exercise of that self control and foresight which is involved in a transaction based on prepayment. On the other hand, it is calculated to benefit the library by helping to establish among its patrons the habit of belonging to the library rather than doing so by fits and starts

And it may be well enough now to [illegible] this discount even a [illegible] further, so as to allow a discount of [illegible] per centum to those who pay for three months in advance, [illegible] per centum for six months, and [illegible] per centum for twelve months. This would make the [illegible] for those periods as follows: [illegible], $2 40; six months, [illegible]; twelve months, $8 4[illegible], or a fraction less than [illegible] average of [illegible] cents per month

I hope [illegible] we may be able to [illegible] cents per month, but [illegible] particularly desirable [illegible] annual report [illegible] think it desirable [illegible] made altogether [illegible] but that [illegible] those who are [illegible] care of those who [illegible] rule, this is best done by furnishing the latter with aids and opportunities to help themselves. For all experience [illegible] that what costs people nothing [illegible] one should [illegible] given the opportunity to contribute something, however small, towards the means of his own improvement and entertainment

FUNDS

From the report of the treasurer, Mr Philip C Schuyler [illegible] the receipts and expenditures [illegible] as follows

Receipts	
Dues	[illegible]
Fines	[illegible]
Balance [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Expenditures	
Librarian	[illegible]
Assistant [illegible]	[illegible]
Janitor	[illegible]
Light	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]
Collector	[illegible]
Advertising	[illegible]
Extra help	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Express [illegible]	[illegible]
Ice	[illegible]
Postage	[illegible]
Stationery	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Scavenger	[illegible]
Letter heads	[illegible]
Plastering	[illegible]
Sash cords	[illegible]
Dusters [illegible]	[illegible]
Cleaning safe [illegible]	[illegible]
Hanging [illegible]	[illegible]
Leather for chair	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]
Total expenditures	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]
Balance on hand January 1 1886	$ 40 0[illegible]

Of these expenditures $515 [illegible] were incurred in cleaning, painting and refurnishing the library rooms, which was done in a most thorough manner. In the course of this work the committee on rooms, Mr Henry W Corbett and Mr F[illegible] S Kearney, concluded to dispense with carpets and paint the floors. The result has been very satisfactory. The dust that accumulated in the carpet soon found its way on to the bookshelves and thence into the books, so that it was impossible to keep the latter clean

CATALOGUE FUND

Receipts	
[illegible] of catalogues	$1 00
Balance on hand Jan 1 1885	[illegible]
Total receipts	$ [illegible]
Disbursements none	

From this it appears we have sold a catalogue—the first, I believe, for some years. When there were none, everybody wanted a catalogue. But the catalogue ought now to be republished, with a supplement containing a list of the books acquired since the former publication in 1878

INCOME OF [illegible] FUND

Receipts	
[illegible]	$1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sale of periodicals	[illegible]
	$1 [illegible]
[illegible] on hand Jan 1 1885	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]
Expenditures	
[illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	$1 [illegible]
Balance on hand Jan 1 1886	$ [illegible]

BOOK FUND

The condition of this fund on December 31, 1885, was as follows

[illegible] at 10 per centum	$1 [illegible] 00
[illegible] at 10 per centum	[illegible]
Total of fund	$ [illegible] 00

And on December 31, 1884, it was as follows

[illegible] at 10 per centum	$1 000 00
[illegible] per centum per annum	4 [illegible] 00
[illegible] per centum	[illegible] 00
Total of fund	$1 [illegible]
Gain during the year	[illegible]

The gain in this fund is very satisfactory, and arose from the sale of eleven perpetual memberships to the following persons: George H Durham, [illegible], A H Ayer, C A Dolph, W B Gilbert, Milton W Smith, [illegible], H [illegible], John W Whalley, George H Williams and Jonathan B [illegible]

[illegible] FUND

The condition of this fund on December 31, 1885, was as follows

North [illegible] block [illegible] cost $10,000 [illegible]	$10 000 00
Loan on [illegible] and mortgage at 10 per cent per annum	[illegible] 100 00
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total of fund	$1[illegible]

And on December 31, 1884, it was as follows

Loans on note and mortgage at [illegible] per cent per annum	$ 100 00
[illegible] at 10 per centum per annum	[illegible] 00
Cash on hand	[illegible] 10
Total of fund	$ [illegible]
Gain during the year	[illegible]

The gain in this fund was derived as follows: $[illegible], from the gifts of Mr C H Lewis, Mr Henry Failing, Mr Henry W Corbett of $2000 each, of Mr Donald Macleay $1000 and of Mr Lloyd Brooke and Mr M W Fechheimer of $[illegible] each, $[illegible] from the executor of the late Stephen Sandmore, the same being the remainder of his legacy of $5000 to this fund, and $[illegible] 58 interest earned during the year

ASSETS

On December 31 1885, the assets of the association were as follows

Books cost [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]
Deduct for wear and tear one third	[illegible]
Balance	$1 [illegible]
Book fund	[illegible] 000 00
[illegible] fund	[illegible]
Catalogue fund	[illegible]
Total assets	$ [illegible]

And on December 31, 1884, they were as follows

Books and [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Furniture [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] fund	[illegible]
Book fund	[illegible]
Catalogue fund	[illegible]
Total assets	$ [illegible]
Gain during the year	$1[illegible]

LIBRARY [illegible]

In May last the directors purchased the north half of block [illegible] as a site for a library building. The price paid was $[illegible], of which we borrowed $[illegible] on favorable terms, rather than to use the amount [illegible] the [illegible] fund, then [illegible] funded

The location of the property is very desirable. [illegible] The west [illegible] feet of it can be leased [illegible] for such use or [illegible] which will not interfere with the occupation of the remainder by the association. This will leave a block of [illegible] feet [illegible] with a frontage of about 100 feet [illegible] to be placed to advantage, with plenty of space for [illegible] around it. And I hope that within the next three years, or at least before the end of this decade, we will be comfortably settled there under our own roof

After paying for the ground we have left in the [illegible] fund over $[illegible], which ought to be increased to $[illegible],000 this year, in which event we might [illegible] venture by 188[illegible] to the construction of a building that will cost, when finished and furnished, ready for use, not less than $[illegible], which, with this structure and use, will be of the benefit [illegible] the city for generations to come

[illegible]—LIBRARIAN

Upon the whole, the year's work is comparatively satisfactory. The directors and officers of the association have been faithful and diligent in the discharge of their several duties

Mr Oxer still continues in the employment of the association as librarian. He has occupied this place so long, since March 18[illegible], that he has [illegible] be regarded as a necessary part of the [illegible] whose [illegible] diligence and politeness have [illegible] to commend the library to the [illegible] make it what it is

With the establishment and growth of the modern public library, the office or profession of librarian is daily growing in esteem and importance. Those [illegible] composing the governing [illegible] of such institutions are learning that the conduct and care of a library at anything like a high standard of usefulness and influence, requires the service of a librarian specially trained and fitted for the purpose. In the conduct and direction of educational agencies and forces [illegible] are beginning to rank with college presidents and professors

In the report of the directors of the Brooklyn library for the year 188[illegible], the recent death of its librarian, Mr Stephen B Noyes, is noted and commented upon at some length. As an illustration of what a capable and faithful incumbent [illegible] is worth [illegible] such a position, it [illegible] mentioned that Mr Noyes had charge of this library for twenty five years, during which time it was largely instrumental in raising [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] now in the possession of [illegible] a library building of its own, costing not less than $1[illegible],000

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The terms of office of two of the directors, Henry W Corbett and Matthew P Deady, have expired, and the duty is devolved on this meeting [illegible] the [illegible] to elect successors

All of which is respectfully submitted

MATTHEW P DEADY

President of the Library Association of Portland

February [illegible], 18[illegible]

Mr Henry Failing moved the thanks of the [illegible] be tendered to the [illegible] for his [illegible] report, and that the report be received and [illegible]

The meeting then proceeded to elect two directors

Mr C A Dolph and Mr [illegible] C [illegible] were appointed tellers [illegible] Mr M W [illegible] Smith, assistant [illegible]

[illegible] M P Deady and Mr H W Corbett were nominated and having received all the votes cast, were elected to serve during the ensuing [illegible] years

On motion the meeting adjourned

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Meditations on the Essence of Christianity, Melaine and other poems, Christian Love, Poetical Works of Lord Byron, Thoughts on Little Prayer, Higher Life Lessons [illegible] of Method and Poetical Works of Al[illegible], Poetical Works of John Milton, [illegible]'s Baby [illegible], Dr Clark's Course of Composition and Rhetoric, [illegible] for our American Women, [illegible] [illegible] Latin Lessons, [illegible], History of [illegible], [illegible] Lord Byron, History of Charlotte and Lives of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, Paley's Natural Theology (2 vols), British [illegible], History of England (4 vols), [illegible] Society [illegible], Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin (2 vols), Selections from American Poets

[illegible] Holmes and H O [illegible], History of the Willamette Valley

Hon M C George, Geological and Geographical Atlas of Colorado and other public documents

H L Pittock, DAILY OREGONIAN, vol 24 from August [illegible] 1884 to [illegible] 188[illegible] and vol [illegible] from [illegible] 1884 to August [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Eaton, Family Records, Their Import and Value

Jasper W Morris, St Helens [illegible] Portland, Or, 1885

Hon H W Corbett, [illegible] 188[illegible], [illegible] vols

Hon [illegible], War of the Rebellion, Series I vol [illegible]

B Hansen, New Jerusalem Doctrine [illegible] Doctrine of Charity, Doctrine of [illegible], [illegible] Revealed

EASTERN NEWSPAPERS—DAILY

[illegible] New York	[illegible] Philadelphia
Sun New York	[illegible]
Graphic New York	[illegible] Dubuque
[illegible] Chicago	

SEMI-WEEKLY

World New York	[illegible] N Y
[illegible] New York	[illegible] N Y
Journal of Commerce New York	

WEEKLY

Bradstreet's New York	Critic N Y
[illegible] Journal, New York	[illegible] N Y
Christian at Work N Y	[illegible] N Y
[illegible] News N Y	Sanitary Engineer N Y
[illegible] New York	Nation N Y
[illegible] N Y	Scientific American and Supplement N Y
Harper's Weekly N Y	[illegible] N Y
Harper's Bazar N Y	[illegible] N Y
Harper's Young People N Y	Church News N Y
[illegible] N Y	[illegible] Boston
[illegible]	Christian Register Boston
[illegible] N Y	Waverly Boston
[illegible] Weekly, N Y	Republican St Paul
[illegible] N Y	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Alton
[illegible] N Y	Country Gentleman Al[illegible]
Army and Navy N Y	[illegible]
Science N Y	Capital Washington
[illegible] Chicago	[illegible]
[illegible] Chicago	[illegible] New Orleans
[illegible] Chicago	Sun Baltimore
[illegible]	Peck's Sun Milwaukee

[illegible]

Art Interchange, N Y	Literary World Boston

MONTHLY

[illegible] N Y	[illegible] N Y
[illegible] N Y	[illegible] N Y
Wilford's Microcosm, New York	Am Kindergarten N Y
Journal of Chemistry, Boston	Wallace's N Y
Mag of Am History N Y	Popular Science Mo N Y
Atlantic Boston	[illegible] Postal [illegible] Boston
Our Dumb Animals Boston	United Service N Y
Century New York	Harper's N Y
Am Law Review St Louis	Live Stock Journal Chicago
Lippincott Philadelphia	St Nicholas New York
	Vick's Rochester

QUARTERLY

American Church Review New York

SAN FRANCISCO—DAILY

Alta San Francisco	Bulletin San Francisco
Examiner San Francisco	Chronicle San Francisco
Record Union Sacramento	

WEEKLY

Hebrew Observer San Francisco	News Letter San Francisco
West Coast Reporter S F	Scientific Press S F
Signs of The Times Oakland	Argonaut San Francisco

MONTHLY

Overland Monthly San Francisco

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS—DAILY

Telegraph London

WEEKLY

Queen London	Truth London
Illustrated London News London	Public Opinion London
	Graphic, London
Spectator London	Pall Mall Budget London
Saturday Review London	Athenaeum London
Punch, London	Engineering, London
Judy London	Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News London
Notes and Queries London	

MONTHLY

Myra's Journal London	Nineteenth Century London
Art Journal London	
Portfolio London	Belgravia London
Chambers's Journal London	All the Year Round London
English Illustrated Magazine London	Cassell's Magazine London
[illegible] Monthly London	Blackwood Edinburgh

QUARTERLY

Edinburgh Review	London [illegible]
Westminster Review	

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS—WEEKLY

Gartenlaube	Fliegende Blatter
[illegible] Land und Meer	[illegible]
Stuttgart [illegible]	[illegible]

FRENCH—WEEKLY

L'Illustration Paris

AUSTRALIAN WEEKLY

[illegible] Melbourne

OREGON NEWSPAPERS—DAILY

Oregonian Portland	[illegible]
[illegible] Portland	[illegible]
Standard Portland	[illegible] Salem

WEEKLY

[illegible] Christian Advocate Portland	[illegible]
Catholic Sentinel Portland	[illegible]
[illegible] Portland	[illegible]
New Northwest Portland	[illegible]
Weekly West Shore Portland	[illegible]
[illegible]	State Journal [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Jacksonville
Baker City [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

MONTHLY

West Shore Portland

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—[illegible]

Statesman Walla Walla	[illegible]
[illegible] Walla Walla	Washington [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Dayton	[illegible]
[illegible] Olympia	

[illegible] TERRITORY—WEEKLY

New [illegible] News [illegible]

[illegible]

Daily [illegible] Victoria; Weekly [illegible] Colonist, Victoria

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE SIXTIES

"Well, Charley, I do not hear of any [illegible] nowadays?" "No, there is nothing [illegible] the prices they pay [illegible] [illegible] some [illegible] [illegible] up till [illegible] and [illegible] in the morning calling [illegible] not calculated to lengthen a man's life." Thus spoke Gorham the old time prompter as he maneuvered around the few straggling [illegible] on the upper [illegible] of the writer. "Speaking of balls and parties in early days," he continued, "reminds me of the big ball given on the upper deck of the steamer O S N Co [illegible] Kelly, Dame & [illegible], by the Odd Fellows in 18[illegible]. There was no hall [illegible] big enough for the occasion. Large lanterns illuminated the wharf [illegible] were [illegible] up and the [illegible] [illegible] The music consisted of ten pieces, many of the players being still in our midst. The wharf was used just a short time after for the solemn exercises incident to the death of President Lincoln. Of the most energetic [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] building [illegible] southeast corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, now occupied by Sutton & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the winter [illegible] the Odd Fellows [illegible] The dancing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] T A Davis

[illegible] 50 each

N B—Firemen are expected to appear in full uniform

OUR SCHOOLS.

Want of Intelligibility in the Routine Method

Further Observations and Criticisms on a Most Important Subject

MRS ALMA AMES

"Mr Stelling very soon set down poor Tom as a thoroughly stupid lad, for though by hard labor he could get particular declensions into his brain, anything so abstract as the relation between cases and terminations could by no means get such a lodgment there as to enable him to recognize a chance genitive or dative. This struck Mr Stelling as something more than natural stupidity. He suspected obstinacy, or at any rate indifference, and lectured Tom severely on his want of thorough application. 'You feel no interest in what you are doing, sir,' Mr Stelling would say, and the reproach was painfully true. Tom had never found any difficulty in discerning a pointer from a setter, when once he had been told the distinction, and his perceptive powers were not at all deficient. I fancy they were quite as strong as those of the Rev Mr Stelling, for Tom could predict with accuracy the number of horses that were cantering behind him, he could throw a stone right into the center of a given ripple, he could guess to a fraction how many lengths of his stick it would take to reach across the playground, and could draw almost perfect squares [illegible] with out any measurement. But Mr Stelling took no note of these things. He only observed that Tom's faculties failed him before the abstractions hideously symbolized to him in the pages of the Latin grammar, and that he was in a state bordering on idiocy with regard to the demonstration that two given triangles must be equal—though he could discern with great promptitude and certainty the fact that they were equal. Whence Mr Stelling concluded that Tom's brain, being peculiarly impervious to etymology and demonstrations, was peculiarly in need of being ploughed and harrowed by these patent implements. I say nothing against Mr Stelling's theory. If we are to have one regimen for all minds, his seems to me as good as any other. I only know it turned out as uncomfortably for Tom Tulliver as if he had been plied with cheese in order to remedy a gastric weakness which prevented him from digesting it"

George Eliot knew how to sum up philosophies in a very few words and strike at the root of an evil

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN

I have been gratified with the appreciation which has already been expressed to me since my last article appeared, gratified in so much as I am made to feel in sympathy with the people and with their great interests of every day concerns, that world of commonplaces in which most of us must live. Chief among these every day interests is the education of the children. A true education, which must include a disposition to seek after and recognize the good, is their strongest shield against untoward circumstances and surest help to an honest livelihood. It is said that when the British government called for volunteers for the Gold Coast, an old army officer advised that only those should be taken who could read. "Men who cannot do that," he said, "brood and brood in the vacancy of their minds over their discomforts and hardships. They cannot be disciplined. Their moral force gives way and they either die of homesickness or fall victims by the score to the fevers of the country." An old story tells us of the birth of a prince to which the furies were invited. They came, each bringing with her a blessing. One malignant fairy was not invited, but she managed to mingle something with the blessings of all the others which turned them to curses. Education left out is that malignant fairy. Beauty, riches, stations and opportunities become barren to the unthinking mind. Thus these every-day concerns become glorified with a new importance,—the future of every child is concerned

THE TEXT BOOKS

I did not intend to convey the idea that the two text books mentioned in my last article were the only superfluities in the public school course of study. I thought the quotation from Mrs Knox's "Language Lessons" quite enough to convince anyone that there was rubbish there, and if the matter is investigated much more of the same nature will be found. Pages of reading definitions are committed to memory, [illegible] all necessary to good and intelligent reading. Drilling on the vocal sounds of the letters commences as early as the second year of school life, when the pupil is but seven [illegible]. If the teachers were able to [illegible] even the amount of time [illegible] supplementary reading from the vast storehouse of instructive reading for children, the wisdom of the ages is brought down to the understanding of the little ones. [illegible] the wonders of the universe. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] geography. But the limits of this paper [illegible] while [illegible] the report [illegible] [illegible] what [illegible] is asked to learn the names of capes, straits, sounds in foreign countries. When [illegible] [illegible] It seems ludicrous to compel [illegible] acquaintance with [illegible] [illegible] If any one [illegible] the time and [illegible] teach [illegible] learned [illegible] of [illegible] grade work [illegible] know more about this work than anybody else. They know that pupils are eager and enthusiastic over some of their work, while other parts have to be literally "crammed in."

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS

[illegible] means of questions in geography, followed by thousands of answers, so many [illegible] A friend tells me of a little girl of [illegible] [illegible] in the city of Des Moines who had taken in the geography department of her school work, [illegible] was the pride of her teacher because of her exceptionally correct answers in that study. "Now, Mary," said the friend, who understood well the limitations of the child mind and knew [illegible], "which is the larger, Des Moines or Iowa?" "Oh, Des Moines, I'm [illegible] [illegible]" Thus I fear it is that [illegible] much of our teaching of geography. It is wrong all wrong—it is only what [illegible] [illegible] something [illegible]

There is [illegible] would be enough left to develop all the perceptive faculties if these tasks were [illegible]. Which do you think would develop the perceptive faculties the more, some interesting facts about day and night, the trees, the air, or the statement that "every perfect verb [illegible] [illegible] in the perfect participle" [illegible] [illegible] the phrase [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the definition that "cognates are letters whose [illegible] elements are produced by the same organs in [illegible] manner."

[illegible] even of the [illegible] [illegible] Progress and other [illegible] upon us. We must [illegible] every moment of [illegible] life wisely.

[illegible] this to be [illegible] in our two [illegible] course of study [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Easy [illegible] Nursery," "Little Tom and [illegible]," [illegible] very interesting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the most useful lessons. But, [illegible] whose eyes do not speak [illegible] between the [illegible] [illegible] their uses, etc. If this were the [illegible] [illegible] might be suggested [illegible] [illegible] subjects in order [illegible] with that [illegible] comfort of [illegible] It is easy to pull down than [illegible]. I have no sympathy with that [illegible] negative criticism which seeks to destroy what [illegible] replaced by something [illegible] Knox's Language Lessons, [illegible] thousands of geography [illegible] definitions, much repetition [illegible] could be supplanted by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the abstract [illegible] more on the concrete, lessons on principles, more on problems [illegible] far away concerns of other countries, [illegible] nature and the natural objects [illegible] less on rules and definitions for reading, more on reading itself

Time given for outside reading and pupils required to give an account of what they have read, which would also afford excellent exercises in that kind of "grammar" useful to them. Ah! it is as easy to build up as it is to pull down!

A SCHOOL REPORT

Since my last article was published I have received the annual report of the Minneapolis schools. In twenty five years the wigwam has been supplanted by that splendid city of 1[illegible] inhabitants, and the people show a determined spirit not to be overwhelmed by the rush upon them, but to subjugate into orderly ways all the diverse elements of their population. They have received a large influx of foreigners, but evening schools are provided for them. A spirit of progress and flexibility is apparent all through the report, especially in the report of Professor C [illegible] Tousley, long identified with all the great educational interests of Minnesota. They revised their course of study there just as we need to do here, and this is what Prof Tousley says of it: "In comparison with former years, I am prepared to say that not alone the *quality* of instruction has been improved, but the *amount* accomplished in the different grades as well. Two factors, among others, have contributed to this result—a larger per cent of trained teachers, and a course of study better adjusted to the needs of pupils. Geography, history and philosophy are taught, not by learning each day a prescribed number of pages, but by the assignment of topics which are to be investigated and discussed. In arithmetic a book of problems is placed in the hands of the pupils. This book contains no explanations, no rules, and has no answers. In this way the learner is thrown upon his own resources, is compelled to help himself, and if assistance by the teacher, the assistance may be intelligently rendered." I may be pardoned a little gratification in quoting the following from the same report: "For the last ten years it seems to me that the schools of this country have acted on the theory that the process of learning could be made very easy, that if one followed the natural method, one could, might [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] filled with exhaustive analyses. [illegible] is a difficulty presented that every step to its solution is carefully noted [illegible] talk, illustrate and multiply until there is little left for the learner save to remember. And what has been the result? A weakening of mental and moral fibre, lack of proper training of the will, industry, [illegible] to persevering effort, an unheard knowledge of many things."

THE CHILDREN'S CAUSE

What more can I say? I know it is natural for an advocate to believe in his cause, but my cause is the children's cause, and I have not given you my unsupported word. I have shown you the text books and grade work requirements themselves. This reform, if it comes, must come from you—patrons of the Portland public schools. It is not natural that it should arise anywhere else. History shows us that most of the grand reformations of the past have not originated in those who have stood closely to any institution, but in the common sense and patriotism of those for whom the institutions were founded. The gentlemen who compose the school board represent fairly the prominent tax paying element, are all successful and busy business men—the world needs such,—but I think the gentlemen themselves would acknowledge their inexperience and unacquaintance with practical teaching. Indeed, I presume the matter I have presented in these articles is as new to them as to you. They have unintentionally sanctioned the daily prescription of "cheese" to the thousands of school children who are born with a "gastric weakness" which prevents them, fortunately, from digesting it. The parents and friends of the public school must have their moral and intellectual sense "wrapped up in triple brass" to be able to withstand the appeals made to their justice

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CHINESE HOLIDAYS

We Chinese, like most other nations, have set times which we devote to pleasure. We have no Sabbath, for although there is a passage in our oldest book, the Classic of Change, which says, Rest on the seventh day, our people have forgotten all they ever knew of the true God and of the Sabbath day which he appointed. But to meet our need for rest and recreation, a great many festal days have been arranged and are observed more or less generally. The old year closes with a festal day, and the new year is welcomed by a festival. In all we have twenty four of these festal occasions, but as sixteen of them are of little importance I will briefly mention the remaining eight, all of which are generally observed throughout the empire

1 The Feast of Lanterns.—This really is a part of the new year festival but deserves mention by itself. It is always observed on the fifteenth day of the new year, and is in honor of the first full moon of the year. Lanterns of various colors, shapes and material are prepared and hung upon the houses, arches are erected in the streets or are carried in processions. The finest lanterns are made to look like the dragon or the phoenix, and are borne about by men who cause them to perform the evolutions of the living creature. Bands of music, fireworks, children in ancient costumes, etc., [illegible] to the delight of the people

The second festival of importance is in honor of spring and is held in the first month. Its observance is not confined to official and common people. The principal feature consists in the construction of a cow from various colored papers. The frame work of the cow [illegible] the colored paper and [illegible] the teller are placed in motion. [illegible] that man picks up the paper and pastes it on the frame work, not knowing what color he uses. [illegible] this fact depends the nature of the following season. If there is most yellow the season will be good, [illegible] black [illegible] green, wind, [illegible] rain. [illegible] this paper covered cow and the god of the year are carried in a procession to the magistrate's office, where the cow is broken up. Within the figure are [illegible] [illegible] and beans. When the cow is broken, whoever seed comes [illegible] will be the best to plant this year

The clear and bright festival, which occurs in the third month, is celebrated by an idol procession in which the [illegible] deity of the city is treated with much pomp. Ancestral tombs now receive attention and worship is offered to the dead

The coming of summer is another festival. [illegible] in new clothes are now put on and people weigh themselves. [illegible], pork and cakes of rice flour are then prepared to be eaten, as they increase the strength and prevent disease.

The [illegible] festival falls upon the fifth day of the fifth month. On this day boats shaped like the fabulous dragon are paddled about the streams, gongs are beaten and gongs [illegible] [illegible] three-corn[illegible] fried cakes of boiled glutinous rice, some of which are thrown into the water as an offering [illegible] of Atumian are [illegible], at the door [illegible]. This day is also a day for settling ones debts

The festival in honor of ingenuity is held in the seventh month. On this evening, this day in some parts of China the maidens assemble, and each one tries her skill in threading a needle by [illegible] between herself and the crescent moon. The one who succeeds the first trial is [illegible] the most skillful. A basin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in hopes that a spider will [illegible] have her face. On the following morning girls bathe their faces in the dewy water in [illegible] to beauty

[illegible] the autumn festival is celebrated on the [illegible] of the eighth month. As it is the harvest moon, fruits and moon cakes are presented to the moon on this day. This is another day for settling one's debts

The last of the notable festivals is held in the [illegible] month. It is at the time when the evenings begin to grow long, a general holiday is observed. The people visit the [illegible] of the hills, take a good time, and after all the [illegible] artisans begin to work after dark

In all the feasts mentioned above the dwellers in the Flowery Land seek a [illegible] rest from labor

HIP [illegible]

FROM OLD FOGY NO. 2

PORTLAND, Feb [illegible], 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN,

I was right glad to read a letter from "Old Fogy" this morning in opposition to the suggestion that the state should build a portage road at the Cascades. We "[illegible]" and railroad corporation men, are united in opposition, any and all schemes which will [illegible] [illegible] to the least degree, the effect of loosening the grip we now have got on all other classes of people in this state. And although it was [illegible] the correct thing to bitterly oppose this proposed work to be done by the state alone, or a great highway for [illegible] to the people [illegible] [illegible] schemes which have been foisted upon this state heretofore [illegible] [illegible] private corporations by which the [illegible] lands of the state have passed into private hands, a [illegible] for which the state [illegible] has never received a [illegible] [illegible] into the backwoods yet, as "all is fair in [illegible]," I suppose it is all right.

Our "old fogy" forefathers of seventy years ago had to [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ter in New York [illegible] calling [illegible] [illegible] canal "Old Man Clinton's [illegible] ditch," but they were not as well equipped as we are now, backed up as we are by the money and hired henchmen of the big corporations. Let "Old Fogy" [illegible] again. He has got a facile and satirical pen which can effectually puncture this proposed scheme. "OLD FOGY NO. 2"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla strains out from the blood and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by all druggists

PIONEER DAYS.

The First American Settlement of Puget Sound

The Indians of that Region and their Peculiar Customs—Incidents of the Early Days—Sad Fate of a Good Indian

Written for the Sunday Oregonian

We have stated in these annals that Judge Thornton went to Washington in 1847 for the purpose of representing the needs of these Pacific settlements, and had some difficulty with the administration that prevented his appointment as one of the justices of the new territory. At the request of Senator Douglas, who wished to avoid any appearance of hard feeling, Mr Thornton accepted the position of sub Indian agent, under Governor Jo Lane, who was ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs. He was, on his return, assigned by Lane to be agent for all the country north of the Columbia river. There were then but few whites in all that region. On lower Cowlitz valley there were some settlers, but from Cowlitz landing to Puget Sound only two whites were located. Mike Simmons was somewhere near that for, and a colored man named George Bush, who crossed in 1844, was also located there, and proved a good citizen. There were, in all, six white settlers on Puget sound

Early in August, 184[illegible], Sir James Douglas, then chief factor at Fort Vancouver, wrote Mr Thornton, calling his official notice to the fact that a British ship master named Morrice, captain of the Harpooner, had violated the laws by selling liquor in the Indian territory. The Indians had a drunken frolic in consequence, and one cut off another's head. As congress had now created the territory of Oregon, Douglas claimed interposition of government authority to punish the offending sea captain. A few days after the date of this letter, Major Hathaway chartered the Harpooner to take two full companies of United States troops to Puget Sound to establish a military post at Steilacoom. Getting wind in some way of the complaint made against him Capt Morrice made what haste he could to depart and avoid arrest. Learning this from Sir James Douglas, Mr Thornton engaged a large canoe and skilled Indian canoemen to manage it, and took passage for Cowlitz landing. There he dismissed his Indian boatmen and engaged others with horses. In this he was assisted by Mr Roberts, superintendent of the Puget Sound Agricultural company. He arrived in a few days at Nisqually and immediately sent a trusty man to the shore to watch for the arrival of the Harpooner

FIRST INDIAN AGENCY ON THE SOUND

Under Gen Lane's instructions, Thornton was to seize the vessel and confiscate all liquor that might be on board of her, for violation of the laws of the United States. It was supposed the vessel lay in the Columbia river, but this pursuit to the Sound put a different phase upon the matter. There were so few Americans there an arrest could not be so easily made. No courts existed north of the Columbia, and no warrant could be issued for the arrest. But Thornton knew there was no time to lose, and thought he could grapple the emergency. The second day his sentinel returned with the word that the Harpooner had arrived and was anchored. Thornton made a request of Major Hathaway to hold the ship and cargo subject to further orders. He objected that he had no authority to do so, but it was agreed that he should detain the vessel for the time specified in his charter, seventeen days, by which time the matter could be decided in some form. He demanded of Captain Morrice that he should accompany him to Oregon City, and they made an agreement by which he did so. At Oregon City a warrant was issued by Chief Justice Bryant, Morrice was duly arrested under it, and gave bonds for $500 to appear and answer the charge against him. For some reason the trial was deferred. Captain Morrice took back an order for the release of the vessel, hoisted sail and followed the seas in all directions save towards Oregon. Five hundred dollars was a cheap sum to pay for his release, and no one knows what more was ever paid. All the circumstances tend to the belief that the court was privy to his escape. Corruption may have existed even in those primitive times

Thornton induced Gov Lane to extend his jurisdiction as Indian agent over the two sides of the Columbia, from Tongue point to the ocean, and to include Young's bay. His object was to stop the introduction of liquor and its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] When Lane's attention was called to this matter he gave Thornton orders to make no arrests in that locality. There was not so much desire to enforce the law [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SOUND CHIEFS IN COUNCIL

While at Nisqually, agent Thornton [illegible] Tolmie to send out runners to all the tribes around the Sound to ask their chief men to meet him there and have a conference. Before that no officer of the United States had been there, nor had the authority of our government been established there in any way. This was the first appearance of our government in that part of Oregon. The Indians had become in a measure amenable to the authority of the fur company and the Puget sound agricultural company. The influence of these companies was no doubt great and useful. The natives had learned to grow some crops and had been for many years in the habit of trading with the whites, so were improved in some respects while not really governed. There had been a murder committed by one of the tribes—one of the whites killed was an American and it was necessary to make a right impression at the time of establishing our government's authority there. Judge Thornton had procured such articles as were best appreciated by Indians and was to make a beginning with them on this trip. The conference was held and the Indians given to understand that the United States government was henceforth to exercise authority over them. Presents were made to all the chiefs as an indication of the good feeling of our government toward them, excepting those of the Snoqualmie tribe. To those he gave only a small piece of tobacco, with an intimation that the government would treat them better when they had rectified a great wrong committed by the murder of Wallace, an American. It seems that there had been an attack made by this Snoqualmie tribe on Fort Nisqually, and in the course of this attack on the stockade this man Wallace was killed. Also an Indian child was killed by a stray shot. Thornton told them before they could expect kind treatment they must deliver up those who killed Wallace. He could not recognize them as friends until that was done, and if it was not done the United States would send an army to destroy their lodges and ruin their crops and drive them to the mountains. This would be hard on the innocent, and he did not wish that to be true. When they should deliver up the murderers they would find that Mr Douglas had eighty pairs of blankets to give them in token of good will

TRIED, CONDEMNED AND EXECUTED

This was a stirring matter, and it [illegible] must be [illegible] right. They had everything to gain and the establishing of the fort at Steilacoom, with a large force of soldiers, was backing up the threat in a serious way. Soon after his return, Capt Hill, in command at Fort Steilacoom, wrote Mr Thornton under date of September [illegible]: "The Snoqualmie tribe of Indians came into this place yesterday, accompanied by the principal actors in the late attack on Fort Nisqually, and I have detained in confinement the following named Indians, viz: Kussass, Quallthumkyne, Wyneck, Tatum and [illegible] [illegible]. Five of these were named by you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Quallthumkyne although not named by you I have however detained on the representations of Dr Tolmie that he was one of the most forward in the affair

These Indians were duly tried, or at least were tried at Nisqually and the judge and jury and jury were imported bodily from south of the Columbia river. The marshal, Meek, had an expensive job on hand, and it is a moot question if the bill of expenses that reached $2500, was ever paid. Meek said it was not, but Meek is not reliable as authority. The prisoners were two chiefs and three slaves. The grand jury discharged the latter and the two chiefs were tried, convicted and executed. To us it seems that all the affair was lacking in legality. They convicted them, were sentenced and the next day were hung. A rope was borrowed from a vessel on the Sound. So many were waiting and the expense so great, haste seemed necessary. The affair must have strangely impressed the Indians and may have produced good effect, though [illegible] according to civilized usages. Thus was our government inaugurated on the shores of the Sound. The Indians there had been used to trading ships and were not unused to white men, but they never had been used to the idea of government. Soon they were treated with and introduced to the beauties of the United States Indian department.

THORNTON AND GOV LANE COLLIDE

Ten days after reaching Oregon City Thornton received word from Capt. Hill that the Indians were surrendered up as guilty of the murder of Wallace, and Dr Tolmie sent in his bill for the eighty pair of blankets promised. Gen. Lane peremptorily refused to pay this or to audit it, because he said Thornton had exceeded the authority given him by offering the reward. The sub-agent said "All right. I can find persons who will pay this sum, and I [illegible] care whether you pay it or not. I also [illegible] [illegible] appeal and state the facts to the secretary of war." The next day he called on [illegible] and said he had concluded to pay the bill.

It is perhaps well enough to state a fact that [illegible] somewhat on the relations between Gen. Lane and Judge Thornton. When the [illegible] of [illegible] arrived, someone asked Thornton what he thought of them. He replied that he looked on them rather as birds of passage, who would stay as long as they had good pickings and go away when they found scant fare; that, with perhaps some exceptions, they [illegible] not come to Oregon to make permanent homes and were not all very desirable if they did. The judge was in very poor health and was going down street [illegible] at the time, stopping occasionally [illegible] he was troubled with bleeding of the lungs. This man went straight to Lane with [illegible] and next day Lane accosted him with an inquiry as to the truth of what he heard. He replied that making some allowance for the [illegible] the report was substantially correct, and, without any ill feeling in the matter, he saw nothing to retract. This excited "The Marion of the Mexican war," and caused a [illegible] to be forwarded by the general, which [illegible] unrespectfully declined. This left them in an uncomfortable condition of affairs, but they managed to get along and do business together after the usual way. It is probable that Gen. Lane cared little about the matter when his temporary excitement abated, and he became better acquainted with Thornton's way of saying things

EDUCATING AN INDIAN BOY

When returning from the Sound Judge Thornton was accompanied by a chief of one of the tribes there, named Leashy, who was anxious that his nephew should be educated as a white man. He remained at Oregon City several days as a visitor at Thornton's house, and proved to be a man of natural ability and with manly traits. Mr Thornton took his nephew and bestowed on him the name of Henry Martin. He was called Henry, and was with the Thorntons fourteen years, leaving them when grown to majority. This Henry was much thought of, and as he was fairly educated he was employed, on his return to the Sound when of age, as an interpreter, and Gen Milroy considered him one of the most reliable men who ever served him. He married an Indian woman, and though living all his responsible life in civilized society, he practically returned to savage ways, as he had two wives when last heard from. This reflects severely on the belief that a civilized Indian can be depended on to remain civilized. Henry Martin shows that it is difficult of accomplishment. Civilization did this much for him. He was a successful man and acquired property as well as many white men do, and rather better than most do. He is probably alive now, and his full career will be quite a matter of interest.

SAD FATE OF A GOOD INDIAN.

The after fate of Chief Leashy is interesting. He was drawn into a war, his tribe killed some whites and Leashy was tried, convicted and hanged. When in prison he sent word to his friend Thornton that he wanted him for his defense, but it was not conveniently possible for him to go there to conduct it. Leashy sent him word that he had been driven to desperation by the acts of the Indian agent. This man, he said, had deceived and defrauded them in every way possible and had debauched their women so that they were degraded and worthless. The story he sent by a verbal messenger was pitiful to the last degree. Years before the chief had seemed to be a true man, as far as could be be expected of an Indian. According to his own story he had been man enough to resent the impositions his people endured and the degradation they suffered from it. They became desperate and went to war. With an Indian, war means indiscriminate slaughter and he and his tribe acted out their savage instinct in the manner their people had done for all the ages.

WE MORALIZE ABOUT IT.

How much has civilization done for the Indians who once peopled this far West? Once they were moderately numerous, and after a primitive way they were prosperous. They originally had a method in their lives that civilization destroyed and left nothing in place of. Their idea of medicine men and of supernatural things, though nothing like a true religion, recognized great principles of right and wrong, and our religion proved a failure to inspire their moral natures

Their women were usually virtuous until demoralized whites brought licentious practices to corrupt and destroy. In place of being the primitive savage that Lewis and Clarke saw, they became the perverted and degraded race that is just now passing away. The story of Henry Martin shows that educating an Indian boy does not necessarily Christianize and civilize him. That of Leashy gives a mournful lesson of human depravity on the part of civilized and savage men. The chief who, when Thornton first knew him, possessed so much true manhood and natural superiority, chafed at civilized vices and legalized wrongs until his life was dedicated to vengeance. The wrongs the Indian has endured from Maine to Oregon has too often accounted for the wars he has waged and the horrors he has perpetrated. We have historic records of these last, but the first too often cry to heaven for a verdict they can never hope for here

IN MONEYS OF THE GOLDEN DAYS.

Thornton gives some items showing the way money [illegible] worked financially when he returned from the states, after the gold discovery had resulted in making gold as cheap as dirt. He had a pair of Allen pepper box revolvers that were the poorest thing of the sort ever made. These he was offered $1[illegible] for. He brought home a Sharps rifle of the first make, that he paid Sharp himself $[illegible] for. It was actually the second one ever made. This he sold for $350. He hired a man to nail together four strips, to make a box to be filled with sand and go around the stove, and paid him $20. He paid $[illegible] for a handful of tallow candles, and told the market man that if he lived thirty or forty years, and told it, people would say "That old man is a d——d fool." It is hardly possible to explain how lavish men were with money in 1849, after returning from the gold fields.

S A CLARKE.

A STATEMENT CORRECTED

EAST PORTLAND, Feb 6, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

My attention was called to a paragraph in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, of Jan 31st, under the head of "No enterprise in Portland," as follows: "Another instance of the sagacious foresight and shrewdness of our capitalists, might be given. When spurred on by the tauntings of THE OREGONIAN, our rich men felt that they must [illegible] something last summer meetings were held and a firm resolve made to scan [illegible] the manufacturing field, and gird on the [illegible] to do something commensurate with the wealth of the projectors and the renown of the great commercial emporium. After a vast amount of windy work, committee, and sub-committee conference and mass meeting, of our [illegible], a puny fruit packing establishment was selected as their pet project, and it was resolved to loan them ten thousand dollars at ten per cent interest, and a mortgage on the establishment. Even this great burst of generosity, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 'per cent' and mortgage [illegible] claws concealed under the velvet [illegible] could not be wholly hidden."

Now I wish to make this correction: These gentlemen referred to, did not offer a loan of ten thousand dollars at ten per cent., neither did they require a mortgage on our establishment to secure the capital they furnished. We were furnished capital to do a business aggregating twenty five thousand dollars, and the [illegible] eight per cent. per annum for which we gave our own notes. Neither did they ask a monopoly of our goods. On the contrary they advised us to sell to other dealers, as well as themselves, whereby our goods would have a more general distribution throughout the northwest, and I will add those who helped in our enterprise did not get as much of [illegible] as they were entitled to

We are trying to build up an industry here which we hope in the near future will cease to be dubbed "a puny fruit packing establishment." Such is our belief. By the way we are encouraged in future operations by those who have rendered us so material assistance in the past.

A B BLOOMER.

Proposition to Coin Cotton Bales

Mobile Register

The Confederate government issued bonds based on cotton, and those bonds were considered in England very choice currency. Why not, just now when cotton is rather low and [illegible], let the government buy up the whole crop at twelve cents a pound and issue cotton money? It would be an extremely popular act. Indeed, it would be so well received from the Ohio to the Gulf that the people would earnestly petition the government to go on coining cotton bales indefinitely. What is fair for cotton should be equally fair for tobacco and other products

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Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
With toothache so bad he did cry,
St Jacobs Oil was put
On the tooth at its root,
And he said, now a cured boy am I.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY FEB. 7 1886

"BOYCOTTERS" AND "BOYCOTTED"

There is some silly talk that THE OREGONIAN and all who read it are to be "boycotted" by somebody. This dreadful "boycott" will include five-sixths of all the people of the Northwest. Eliminate these, and we shall surely have an active and progressive community. THE OREGONIAN has been published for thirty five years on a single principle of business, viz: The person who wants it, thinks it worth the money and pays for it can have it, but it is never forced upon those who don't want it. Every day in the year it is printed and offered for sale, and they who want it can buy it, with the assurance that they will get the news, and can get it nowhere else, while they who don't want to buy it will have the privilege, as always heretofore, of letting it alone. This paper is a business enterprise, not an eleemosynary institution, and its issues are offered for sale, as other genuine goods are offered, at what they are worth. If any man doesn't want THE OREGONIAN, very well; the paper is and always has been just as independent as he can possibly be. Subscriptions to it are entirely voluntary, and every paper is stopped promptly when the term of subscription expires.

As to "boycotting" those who read THE OREGONIAN, that we fancy will be something of a job, inasmuch as the "boycotted" will be to the "boycotters" about as one hundred to one. It will be something like the three tailors of Tooley street with their resolution, "We, the people of England." When we come to look at it squarely in the face, what a wide and devastating thing this "boycott" of THE OREGONIAN and of those who read it and deal with it would be. Who will be left when all these are tabooed? It will be worse even than the condition bewailed by the old Briton in his complaint against the Roman invaders, "They make a solitude and call it peace." The only class we know of who don't read THE OREGONIAN are the unhappy white men who can't read and the Chinese who can't read our language and have no use for a journal containing genuine news. Even the "boycotters," after solemnly resolving not to read it themselves or permit anybody else to read it, hunt quietly round among the taprooms or other public places every day, till they find it. The time thus spent in searching for THE OREGONIAN by those who "boycott" it would, if employed in labor or business, make the leaders of the "movement" independent in a little while. Let us add, for the benefit of scrub journalism, which seems to be taking an interest in this matter, that THE OREGONIAN will appear every day as usual at the old stand, and at the usual rates.

A PAUSE IN THE DEBATE

There is a lull at Washington in the discussion of the silver question. Not long ago we were getting from one to three great speeches every day from democratic senators and representatives in opposition to the policy of the administration with respect to silver, but, succeeding the fierce outbreak, there is now comparatively quiet. A Washington special to the Boston Advertiser explains the occasion: "The republicans are waiting for the democrats and the democrats are in a very solemn quandary.

The secret of it is said to be this: Mr. Cleveland has told some of the leading silver men of his party that he has made up his mind to veto any bill that came to him [illegible] silver or to take any other step whose [illegible] would be to drive gold out of the country and place us on a silver basis. He tells them that a party responsible for it, no matter how great their strength to-day, would be condemned within a year by the indignation of the sober business sense of the people. He says that he would rather appeal to that sober sense than to any apparent majority that the silver men have in congress. To some of them, not long ago, the president very plainly declared that the passage of such a bill would be a suicidal party act, for he could not surrender his principles, and a veto from the president on a measure indorsed by a majority of his party in congress, would be the signal for a division and a contest which he hoped to avoid, but would not avoid by yielding his position.

It is this situation that has brought the democrats to a standstill for the present, so far as discussion in congress is concerned. Now they are considering the silver question with the added factor of an open contest with the administration. They know the president is firm and that Secretary Manning is firmer. The latter wishes Mr. Cleveland to take even stronger ground and announce to the democrats in congress that the threats of the silver men, if carried out, will be considered acts of hostility, and they will be debarred from any further enjoyment of the patronage. This is a suggestion that comes home to them much more strongly than any appeals for loyalty or support of a sound currency. However much the democrats like to denounce Mr. Cleveland for his undemocratic ideas, they are not ready to break with him. But they are inclined to think that on this financial question he is perfectly willing to break with them. This recalls them to the uncomfortable position that would follow a vetoed bill, and they are trying with all their might to prevent such a contingency. Their leaders are holding back, counseling together and looking for a compromise. Speaker Carlisle's remedy is to coin $500,000 [illegible] other schemes are presented. The [illegible] committee will wrestle with the problem and report something. When it comes up in tangible form, there will be a bitter fight. The silver men are in a majority, but the [illegible] are very anxious not to [illegible] the administration on what it [illegible]. That is what causes the sudden silence and hesitation."

But the president cannot induce congress to repeal the silver coinage act, though this is what ought to [illegible] adjusted to new [illegible] some two [illegible]. A [illegible] nations will be necessary to effect this. Meantime, by our action in [illegible] so much silver we are only fostering this result.

BILLS TO PROTECT DAIRY PRODUCTS

The adulteration of dairy products has become so general and so injurious to a great national interest that it is deemed a proper subject for national legislation. It has been determined by those who are working in this matter through congress to kill the bogus butter business by taxing it. A bill introduced by Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, proposes to levy a tax of 15 cents per pound upon oleomargarine or any other compound designed to take the place of butter, but it does not propose to touch any substitute for cheese. It provides that every person engaged in manufacturing imitation butter shall announce his name and business in big letters on the building or place of manufacture, and that for neglecting to do so he shall be fined from $1000 to $5000 and may also be imprisoned for not more than a year. For neglecting to affix to his packages the stamps to be provided for the payment of the tax he is to be fined from $[illegible] to $1000 and may be imprisoned also for not more than two years. The same penalty is imposed on any dealer offering any such substance for sale without the stamp affixed to the packages.

Another bill from Illinois and introduced in the house by Mr. Hopkins, of that state. It proposes to tax imitation butter 10 cents per pound and imitation cheese 3 cents per pound. It is in the form of a chapter to be inserted in the statutes, and is entitled "adulterated butter and cheese." The person who drafted the bill improves every opportunity to speak of these articles as adulterated butter and cheese. It requires the manufacturer to post on his building in letters not less than three inches in length his name and the announcement that he is a manufacturer of "adulterated" butter and cheese. It requires him to affix a label to each package announcing, in letters not less than one inch long, as follows: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the adulterated butter or adulterated cheese herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under penalties of law, not to use this box, tub, or jar, as the case may be, for adulterated butter or adulterated cheese again." Thus the producer of what may be a perfectly wholesome and very useful article is to be required, if his bill passes, to proclaim himself a manufacturer of adulterated goods. He is required to make periodical statements to [illegible] of materials, his product, and his sales and to stamp his packages with the proper amount of stamps. At every turn he is confronted with fines, imprisonment, the confiscation of his goods, and even of his entire stock, his building and the ground on which it stands. In every way the person who framed the bill has sought to make the bogus butter business odious.

It is not desired, of course, by either of these bills to create a revenue, only to prevent the making and marketing of imitation dairy products. It is a scheme of protection by taxation. We question the propriety and advantage of making the government a party in this business. It is a matter in which the states can deal individually with much more effect than the general government. Besides, the [illegible] proposed is an improper one upon a legitimate industry. There are persons who are willing to eat bogus butter if they can get it cheap, just as there are others willing to wear shoddy cloth. There is no harm in manufacturing either the one or the other, provided there is no fraud or misrepresentation. Laws should be made against deception in the sale, not against the manufacture, of what is in itself harmless.

OBSTRUCTION BY SNOW

For three winters after the O. R. & N. line from Portland to The Dalles was built there was no detention whatever from snow. But during the last two winters there have been serious interruptions. Some suppose it will be impossible to keep the road open during severe storms, but an examination of the road will, we think, convince any one that this is a mistake. The portion of the road liable to most obstruction, as the experience of two winters has shown, is a stretch of three or four miles either way from Multnomah Falls. Here the snow not only drifts badly under the strong down stream wind, but comes down from steep mountain sides in great quantities, even when no wind prevails. The road zigzags at the foot of the long mountain slope with no space at the base for the snow to settle on without covering the track. In some places where the slope of the [illegible] and precipitous mountain side is favorable for it, the snow piles up thirty feet deep, right on the road bed. These masses of snow, in which there is often a good deal of loose rock that has come down with them, no snow plow can remove. In many places the water, trickling down the mountain sides and blown into spray by the high wind, falls on the masses of snow as the latter are deposited, and the result is almost solid ice, which can be removed only by pick and shovel. In many places masses of snow and ice still standing as a solid wall on either side of the track to the height of ten to twenty feet show how difficult was the job of opening the road, two weeks ago.

But it is plain that for these obstructions by snow there is a remedy. Upon inspection the remedy is apparent. The road was built hastily and without experience as to the effect of snow storms in the gorge. It curves in and out at the base of the lofty mountain, and when the snow comes down it must come right down upon the road bed. The practical remedy is to rebuild most of the road for three or four miles on either side from Multnomah Falls and at a few other places where it is found that the snow piles up in greatest masses. In all or nearly all these places the road can be carried out by [illegible] a grade [illegible] from twenty to fifty feet or even more, away from the base of the mountain slope. This will leave room for the vast deposits of snow at the mountain foot, and snow plows can then easily keep the track clear by pushing the snow off down the bank or into the river. It will also keep the track clear of rock. Many sharp curves will be removed, will be cut off. Again, as the road will be nearer the outer edge next to the river, there will be no cuts to fill with snow and rock. In a few places, where it may be practicable, sheds will be erected, but the principal remedy will be found in changing the road as described. It is the intention of the company, as we learn, to do much of this work during the coming summer. All the worst places are to be "cut out" before the snow storms of another winter come on. This work will cost no more than that of erecting sheds, since the sheds would require to be very heavy and costly to sustain so great masses of snow, ice and rock, and even the strongest might be broken down. It is the opinion of those who have examined the road carefully and who saw the situation during the great storms that by moving the road out toward the river as far as possible at the places most liable to obstruction, the road will never be seriously blocked. It so happens the worst places are not those where the road is nearest to the river's edge, but where there is considerable room between the river and the abrupt mountain slope. To change the road bed at these places will entail considerable cost, but it is the thing to do, and we are glad to hear that it is to be done.

CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED

Dorman B. Eaton, civil service commissioner, appears in the current number of [illegible] in a paper on "The Need and Nature of Civil Service Reform," the same being an answer to an article which appeared in the January number of that periodical under the title of "Civil Service Reform," by Gail Hamilton. Mr. Eaton announces in the outset that he promised the reply to the last named article before he knew who was its author, and [illegible] he had read it, leaving the inference that he would not have promised a reply had he been informed upon these very material points.

The first part of the article deals more specifically with the theories which it essays to answer than with the subject under [illegible] in its title, characterizing her [illegible] "sprightly [illegible] generally slippery and sarcastic, always illogical and [illegible] frequently unanswerable," and in the personal review that follows the writer [illegible] upon his literary adversary.

Having indulged in this little personal tilt he comes forward in a review of the reasons given by Gail Hamilton for denouncing civil service reform as the "grand humbug of American politics," and being well posted upon the records, possessed of ample opportunity to know whereof he speaks, and being withal an enthusiast in the advocacy of the "Merit System" as opposed to the "Spoils System," he makes a showing that causes the statements of his adversary to appear the illogical utterances that he declares them to be. To the bold assumption that reform in the departments, when working wholly under the spoils system, was not needed—that, indeed, there is no need of reform when there is nothing to reform, he makes answer by citing the condition of the internal revenue bureau, as shown by its official reports in 1882. He asserts that the list of judgments on bonds of ex-collectors in that department, as set forth by the report, included more frauds than had taken place in Great Britain in the twenty-five years last previous, though the collections of the internal revenue of that nation had exceeded those of the United States by nearly $100,000,000 annually. The test of revenue, he adds, "is not the amount of money lost after collection, but property allowed to escape taxation, assessed revenue not collected, officers bribed, vast money interests and partisan combinations allowed to [illegible] frauds and defraud the revenue."

Applying this test, he notes that according to the report in the then last year [illegible] gallons of liquors were reported lost by "leakage and evaporation," and significantly [illegible] that "any one knowing the power of the whisky and brandy interests in our politics will have a proper sense of the prodigious elasticity of the meaning of 'leakage and evaporation,' which could enable nearly a million gallons to escape through them in a single year."

Much more proof of this character is adduced to show the fallacy of the assumption, based upon the view of the extremist in politics, that reform in a system that not only permits, but creates such gigantic frauds, is not necessary. The assertion that there is no more need and no more sphere for political opinions or party activity in a department—postoffice or custom house—than in a church, school, asylum or college, is one, the plain common sense and justice of which is apparent, yet the assertion, notwithstanding its truth, goes down before the clamors of office seekers who urge the service that they have performed as entitling them to recompense.

Mr. Eaton insists that the establishment of a new system in our administrative methods is something like a revolution within the range of the examinations, through which [illegible] favoritism and partisanship [illegible] political barbarism and savagery—have yielded to justice, morality and personal merit, with immense advantage to the public service and the people, at the expense of the politicians and the office seeking classes.

Further, he announces his belief that the time is not remote when the reform policy now being enforced in a limited sphere will prevail in the national, state and municipal administrations of the country. Persons less sanguine or less enthusiastic than Mr. Eaton do not look in the immediate future for the dawn of the political millenium. Such conceptions, we are told, are possible only for "lofty spirits with aspiring faith and prophetic insight, who, rising to the hight of the noblest sentiments of their time, speak the wisdom of the next generation." In the very nature of things, these soaring souls cannot be expected to be in the majority in a plain matter of fact world of relative cause and effect, and in which the methods of unscrupulous and selfish partisanships owe their potency to the congenial material which they find so abundant for their purpose.

THE REIGN OF THE TOBOGGAN

Tobogganing as an organized sport, a winter pastime, may not be new in the frigid regions that render it a possibility, but the name by which it is known is at least comparatively new. It suggests a splendid exercise in a temperature that makes exercise both a luxury and a necessity. The slight suspicion of danger that attends upon its lightning speed lends, it is said, additional attraction to the sport. The season for this sport is now fairly under way, with prospects of several weeks of enjoyment yet ahead, in the East and in the West. To enjoy it we are told, but two things are necessary—a toboggan and a slide. We learn from our eastern exchanges that a toboggan is simply a sled without runners. It is generally made of narrow hickory strips curled in front, and is about eight feet long and fifteen inches wide. A cushion is placed on top and a hand rail is provided to hold on to. When a load of young people are pushed from the top of a wooden [illegible] slide and begin to go down at the rate of one foot descent to four feet traveled, there is apt to be a good deal of swaying among the sliders, and, unless there is some thing to hold on to, disaster is pretty sure to follow.

The usual length of a slide is about fifty feet, and the impetus acquired by the time the bottom is reached is tremendous, as is proven by a special from [illegible] a day or two since that told of a toboggan meeting an obstruction at the bottom of the slide, with several crushed skulls as a result. An expert steersman frequently [illegible] up 1500 feet from where he started with his load, covering the distance in eighteen seconds, or at the rate of a mile in a minute and three seconds. The sport is described as being fascinating almost to intoxication as the toboggans fly swiftly down the slide through [illegible] lighted by pine knots that blaze in iron cages on either side and laden with sliders clad in red [illegible] and blue, an occasional [illegible] in the way of landing a [illegible] in a snowbank. The [illegible] however, that it tends [illegible] a state of excitement [illegible] which at ends dancing and roller skating. The excited player is apt to go beyond the proper limit of exercise, and in the state of exhaustion that follows he becomes a ready prey to disease, especially to pneumonia.

Every one remembers the strong fight that was made against roller skating upon the [illegible] and two years ago. It resulted so successfully that the rink has disappeared almost as suddenly as it came. Tobogganing has the advantage of open air exercise, but it will be surprising if it does not have to run the same gauntlet of objection before it is another season old.

The bill exempting from taxation educational and charitable institutions and church buildings not exceeding in value $5,000 passed the legislature of Washington territory toward the close of the session after a strong fight. The bill in its original shape, as introduced by Representative Dennison, passed the house, but was amended in the council by fixing the limit of charitable and educational institutions at $5,000 and striking church buildings from the list of exemptions. The house refused to concur in changes so material and a sharp struggle ensued, ending in the passage of the bill with the $5,000 limitation to church property, thus settling a vexed question in a way as nearly satisfactory as could be reasonably expected.

It is the mission of certain aristocratic American swindlers to wreck American banks not only, but to figure as leaders of Canadian society after they have successfully "crossed the border," with their ill-gotten wealth. John C. Eno, the notorious New York bank robber, is reported to have been the bright particular star at the exclusive [illegible] ball given in Montreal last Tuesday night. [illegible] bedecked wife was also present, and the pair are reported to have "danced in the same set" with the Canadian minister of war. The lieutenant governor of Canada, however, refused to enter the ball room after learning of Eno's presence.

Reports of extreme cold weather on the Atlantic seaboard should make the people of the Pacific coast feel that their lines are cast in pleasant places. The suffering of the poor in a great city like New York when the thermometer registers six degrees below zero, is of a type of severity that should make those who prate of the "suffering poor" in this city ashamed by comparison. It is necessary for a man to work in Oregon in order that his family may have the comforts of life. Work at this season is difficult to obtain, but it is impossible for the pinch of poverty to reach its most bitter extreme unless attended by cold.

"Maryland," writes Gen. Bradley T. Johnson to the Baltimore Sun, "has furnished [illegible] bushels of seed oysters per annum which in the Delaware and Long Island Sound increase in size so as to make 11,000,000 bushels. We get $7,000,000 for our export, which in a year sells for $10,000,000."

Another excellent article by Mrs. [illegible] on Our Schools is published to-day. The criticisms are not merely the product of fault finding; they are discriminating and just. Practical knowledge of the subject, guided by a true spirit of loyalty to the schools, is evinced throughout.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Feb. [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation	Hight of Bar.	Rain in 24 hours	Ther.	Wind Direc.	Vel.	State Weather
Portland	30 0	04	[illegible]	S	04	Rain
Olympia	[illegible]	01	51	SW		[illegible]
Roseburg	30 0	0		S	0	[illegible]
Red Bluff	30	0		[illegible]	03	Clear
Sacramento	30 1	0		NW	00	Clear
Tatoosh	[illegible]	—0	50	SW	37	Rain
Spokane	[illegible]	—20		SW	01	Clear
Walla Walla			41	W	01	Fair
Astoria				SW		Cloudy

Minimum thermometer [illegible]; maximum [illegible].

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. [illegible] M.—Indications for Oregon and Washington territory for the succeeding thirty-two hours: Cloudy weather and occasional rain.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: P. Haskell and daughter, Mrs. R. J. Davis and child, Sam Brownstone, Mrs. D. M. Shanks and child, and twelve immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: J. L. Graves, E. B. Holmes, J. C. Griffith and wife, T. B. McGovern and wife, Miss Susie Stone, John Mayerson, L. C. Foster and sixteen immigrants.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor [illegible] presiding, and all the members present. [illegible] was taken up under the head of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORDINANCES.

Ordinances levying a tax of 3 mills per cent. for expenses of the police department, 4 mills for the fire department, 2 mills for general purposes, and 1 mill for street cleaning (sprinkling and repairing were stricken out), were passed.

Providing for the time and manner of constructing a sewer on Yamhill street, from a point 100 feet west of Eleventh street to a point 80 feet west of Thirteenth.

Gallagher said this work had been let to the lowest bidder, who had purchased his material and hauled it on the ground, and he did not think it was right to re-let it.

[illegible] explained that the ordinance under which the work had been let was all out of kilter. There was no saving clause in it, and no date fixed for the completion of the work.

Gallagher thought it better to correct the ordinance and let the present contractor have the work, but this was not deemed proper, and the ordinance was passed.

Appropriating $[illegible] to pay Dr. [illegible] for attending Dr. English, passed.

Authorizing a contract for lamp posts, passed.

Authorizing the lease of the Market block to the Mechanics' Fair association, laid over for want of an "introducer."

To define persons entitled to receive licenses. This ordinance, introduced by Gallagher, provides that no person shall be granted a license to carry on any kind of business in this city unless he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention of becoming one.

Sears said he had doubts as to the legality of the license and he was opposed to the spirit of it.

Gallagher said that in New York a man could not drive a dray if he were not a citizen.

[illegible]—When?

Gallagher—In 1861.

[illegible]—In 1861 negroes were not citizens, and we had lots of them driving drays in New York.

Gallagher—I do not know how it is that we are so enlightened and liberal. Germany will not let people live in it who were born there.

[illegible] said we wanted none of that despotic state of things here. We want no Bismarck.

[illegible] such an ordinance should be introduced [illegible]. He should not [illegible].

The ordinance was read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

Authorizing the superintendent of streets to put North Twenty-first street in a safe condition for travel.

Gallagher said that last week a man had [illegible] his carriage and yesterday another had lost his horse in the [illegible] hole in this street, [illegible] moved a suspension of the rules and the ordinance was passed. And [illegible] be hoped that the [illegible] at Twenty-first and [illegible] streets will [illegible] of the past.

Amending the license ordinance so as to make hotel runners pay a quarterly license of $10, read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

To authorize the Portland [illegible] Street Railway company to extend its lines [illegible] Caruthers street to Porter, the extension to be completed within six months, read twice and referred to committee on streets.

Directing the drawing of a warrant on the City street sewer fund [illegible] commission due, passed.

Making an appropriation of $[illegible] out of the [illegible] for the extension of Corbett street to [illegible] the award of damages, [illegible] read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

Adopting the surveyor's report in the matter of the proposed extension of [illegible] street, referred back to the judiciary committee.

[illegible] the probable cost of improving the south half of Porter street, from Hood to [illegible] feet east of Hood street, passed.

Licensing bankers and insurance brokers, passed.

Providing time and manner of constructing a sewer in H street, referred back to the street committee.

Licensing pool tables, passed.

Vacating portion of Vine and First streets for the Skidmore fountain, passed.

Authorizing George W. Weidler and his assigns to construct certain street railways in Portland, referred to the judiciary committee.

Authorizing J. W. Cook and Julius Ordway to construct a certain railway, referred to the judiciary committee.

REPORTS.

From judiciary committee, on First street railway extension, without recommendation, adopted.

From judiciary committee favorably on the memorial to congress that Crater Lake be set aside as a public park.

Sears moved the adoption of the resolution as an expression of opinion of the council.

COMMUNICATION.

From J. J. Atkinson and H. W. [illegible], offering to lease the [illegible] dock for a term of three years, terms thereafter to be agreed upon, referred to the committee on judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the chief of police to strictly enforce the ordinance forbidding the sawing and splitting of wood on the sidewalks of the city, adopted.

Authorizing the committee on streets to receive proposals for [illegible] and repairing city lamps for one year, not to conflict with any existing contract, adopted.

Directing the city attorney to examine into the matter of the proposed laying out and establishing of an extension of I street and [illegible] such extension has [illegible] already been [illegible] by the King patentees [illegible] adopted.

Authorizing the [illegible] Turn Verein to stretch lanterns across First and Third streets [illegible], adopted.

Directing the [illegible] of streets to trim the trees [illegible] the limits of the public plazas and city park blocks, and to keep the same trimmed in conformance with the provisions of ordinance [illegible], adopted.

Appointing [illegible] M. [illegible] and Henry Hewett viewers in the matter of the proposed [illegible] sewer, adopted.

DIED

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of [illegible] son of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of this city. Died Jan. 28, 1886, of [illegible]

He was [illegible] than the light,
He was [illegible]
[illegible] lady's sight
[illegible] that grew
His voice was sweeter far
Upon [illegible] evening ears
Than the song of morning star
Than the music of the spheres
[illegible]
Was [illegible]
Who [illegible] words.

I. W.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] of New York [illegible] ALLEN & McDONNELL 105 Third [illegible]
SEND [illegible] FOR YOUR DRESSES
FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]
FOR GOOD VALUE IN READY MADE SUITS [illegible] E. BERREE cor. Fourth and [illegible] streets
WANTED—A WET [illegible]
FIRDINAND E. [illegible] JEWELER [illegible]
WANTED—SITUATION [illegible]
LOST—RED SILK KNIT [illegible]
FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, NICELY [illegible]
YOUNG MAN WANTS [illegible]
E. VERIDER [illegible]
FOUND [illegible]
WANTED—SITUATION [illegible]
WANTED—A GOOD [illegible]
CARDIFF COAL—SUPERIOR QUALITY AT [illegible]
WANTED—[illegible] BUSINESS MAN [illegible]
A YOUNG LADY [illegible]
WANTED—[illegible] ABOUT THE [illegible]
BARK LIZZIE IRBDALE, CAPT. IRBDALE [illegible]
WANTED—[illegible] AND CITY SALES [illegible]
DISSOLUTION NOTICE [illegible]
[illegible] H. W. MCNNASSES
[illegible]
GRAHAM'S BARBER SHOP [illegible]
COAL [illegible]
COAL [illegible]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL. [illegible] Agency of [illegible] E. WHITE
Himes [illegible] THE PRINTER [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—[illegible]
WANTED—HOUSE [illegible] ROOMS IN [illegible]
WANTED—A SECOND HAND PIANO [illegible]
WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS FOR [illegible]
WANTED—[illegible] FURNISHED [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED [illegible]
WANTED—BOTH LADIES AND GENTLEMEN [illegible]

WANTED AGENTS

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMAN AGENTS [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL [illegible]
WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR [illegible]
$100 [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—HELP.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO AN ENERGETIC [illegible]
WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A [illegible]
SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITING [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT [illegible]
THE [illegible] INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ONE [illegible] PLANING MA[illegible]
[illegible] ENGINE FOR [illegible]
[illegible] HOUSEHOLD [illegible]
FOR SALE—THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE—[illegible]

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.

(Factory at Weidlers' Mill.)

Salesroom cor. Third and [illegible] sts.

O'MAN ROYAL, M. D. ROOM 2 PORTLAND Savings Bank Building cor. Second and Washington. Office hours 10 to 12 A. M. 3 to 5 P. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

SMELT AND SALMON.

Columbia River Smelt and Genuine Chinook Salmon received daily and for sale in any quantity from one pound to one ton by C. A. MALARKEY, corner of Fourth and Morrison streets

TIVOLI THEATER.

[illegible] CLINTON [illegible] Manager

[illegible]

Open Every Evening.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES,

[illegible]

ALASKA STEAMER.

THE SS. IDAHO WILL SAIL FROM [illegible] for [illegible] ports in [illegible] [illegible] JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager

$1000!

[illegible] CHAMPION [illegible] WORLD IN [illegible] DR. [illegible] wonderful

Cough Cure.

"The champion of the world is found at last, And the march of Death is checked."

Price 50 cts per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Be sure of the "S[illegible]" trade mark on the bottle.

TO RENT ROOMS AND OFFICES.

[illegible] SLEEPING ROOMS [illegible]
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—ELEGANT [illegible]
[illegible] GENTLEMAN CAN SEE [illegible]
BETWEEN [illegible] ROOMS FOR [illegible]
OFFICES [illegible] ON FIRST [illegible]
FOR RENT SINGLE OR EN SUITE [illegible]
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AS BATH [illegible]

TO RENT MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS FOR RENT [illegible]
FOR RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS WITH [illegible] 168 Tenth st. bet. [illegible]
FOR RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE AT [illegible] with good cellar [illegible] PARRISH, WATKINS & [illegible] Washington st. [illegible] GUSTAF WIL[illegible]

TO RENT ROOMS WITH BOARD

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL—DR. W. L. MILLER HAS RE[illegible] from First and Ma[illegible] Building
REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER, DEALER IN [illegible] removed to corner [illegible] and Alder sts
D. NEEDHAM'S SONS PURE RED CLOVER Blossoms and [illegible] for sale by MRS. L. A. [illegible] Fourth street.
NOTICE—MR. W. WALTER HAS THIS DAY [illegible] member of our firm [illegible] NEUSTADTER BROS
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS—THE TIME FOR [illegible] March 1 1886 [illegible] GILCHRIST [illegible]
[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIPLEY & SPERRY, SHIP CHANDLERS AND [illegible] Portland, Or
ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Front and D Sts. Portland, Or
H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MER[illegible] chant and produce dealer 130 Front street
[illegible] & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMIS[illegible] 30 North Front street [illegible]
[illegible] LOK YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] agents for San Juan [illegible] Front street, cor. Ash st.
MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) [illegible] between Washington and Stark
[illegible] & CO. IMPORTERS & WHOLE[illegible]
[illegible] & ASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND [illegible] Nos. 2 and 4 North [illegible]
[illegible] COMMISSION ME[illegible]
[illegible] QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, [illegible] grain bags etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts
[illegible] LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible] dealer in tropical and domestic [illegible] and canned fruits, nuts, [illegible] Consignments of Oregon and [illegible] solicited

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER [illegible] for city real estate or [illegible]
CANNERY FOR SALE—THE INVERNESS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND [illegible] property. Apply to the Dundee Mort[illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS [illegible]
TO LOAN—THE FOLLOWING SUMS ON GOOD [illegible]
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN OREGON AND WASH[illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND [illegible] B. GOLDSMITH [illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR ner N. Front and D sts. Portland, Or
CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st, Portland.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Front street, Portland, Or
J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY MANU[illegible] covering for steam [illegible] J. M. [illegible] Agent, office S W cor. Oak and First sts Portland, Or [illegible]
W. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS [illegible] Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

M[illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]
SHORTHAND TAUGHT [illegible] GEO. WHITAKER
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY [illegible]
FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery [illegible]
[illegible] & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper [illegible] Front and Vine sts

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

ROSENBLOOM SADDLERY HARNESS HARD[illegible] Portland, Or
HERBERT, BRADLEY & CO. [illegible] FRONT ST. [illegible] Leather Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

BRANKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible] Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—STOLEN A BROWN [illegible] ENGLISH [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1863 Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

[illegible] CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or

AMUSEMENTS.

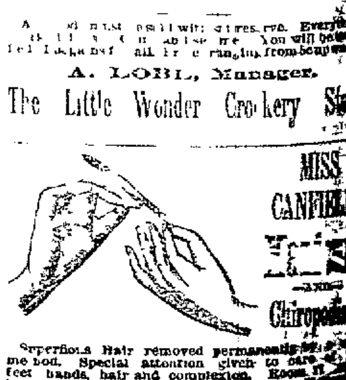
CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible] Acting Manager
MONDAY FEB. 1, 1886,
[illegible] Continued Enthusiasm
THOMPSON OPERA CO.
FIRST TIME IN PORTLAND OF
IOLANTHE!
With Entirely New Scenery and Costumes
Reduction in Prices, [illegible] and 25c. [illegible] Seats [illegible] Second and Washington sts.
In active preparation BILLEE TAYLOR.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Manager
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
The Celebrated Commedienne and National Favorite,
MISS ALICE HARRISON
And her Star Company of Comedians in the Great Musical Comedy Success,
HOT WATER!
Under the management of Mr. M. B. LEAVITT. Direct from San Francisco.
Three weeks at Bush st. Theater to continuous Crowded Houses—Shouts of Laughter, Sparkling Music, Singing & Dancing, Unique and Magnificent Costumes, Special Scenery, Mechanical Effects, etc.
Secure seats at once. Box sheet at Prentice's [illegible] store.

FAIR.
[illegible]
OUR EIGHTH ANNUAL
[illegible]
WILL CLOSE NEXT
SATURDAY EVENING
Feb 13th.
Until that time we will offer our ENTIRE STOCK
AT COST
[illegible]
186 FIRST ST.

B. HARTMAN & CO'S
$30,000
Clearance Sale
NOTE THESE PRICES:
White Goods — Muslin Underwear.
Elegant Gowns reduced from $3 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Gowns reduced from 2 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Gowns reduced from 2 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Gowns reduced from 1 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Chemise reduced from 3 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Chemise reduced from 2 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Chemise reduced from 2 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Chemise reduced from 1 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Drawers reduced from 2 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Drawers reduced from 2 25 to [illegible]
Elegant Drawers reduced from 2 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Skirts reduced from 3 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Skirts reduced from 2 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Skirts reduced from 2 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Skirts reduced from 1 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Skirts reduced from 1 25 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 2 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 1 50 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 1 25 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 1 00 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 90 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 75 to [illegible]
Elegant Infants Slips reduced from 70 to [illegible]
Infants' Long Cloaks, Beautiful Goods.
[illegible] reduced to $6 00 — $8 00 reduced to $[illegible]
[illegible] reduced to 5 00 — [illegible] reduced to [illegible]
[illegible] reduced to 4 50
The above are all hand embroidered silk.
Children's Dresses—Large Assortment.
$4 00 Dresses reduced to $3 00
3 50 Dresses reduced to 2 50
3 00 Dresses reduced to 2 25
[illegible] Dresses reduced to 2 00
2 50 Dresses reduced to 1 50
2 00 Dresses reduced to 1 25
1 50 Dresses reduced to 75
1 00 Dresses reduced to 50
Ladies' Large Aprons:
[illegible] 30c, 40c, 50c—just one half
Closing Out the last of Ladies' Saxony Yarn.
Best $2 [illegible] to $2—$1 kind to $1.
AT COST:
All Housefurnishing Goods, all Underwear, all Laces, Corsets, Embroideries, Ribbons, Plushes.
[illegible] Corsets (genuine imported) at $1 per pair. Warren's [illegible] Misses, 10c per pair. Ladies, 15c per pair. [illegible] per pair.
We are bound to close out everything in the house at what cost. Come and secure bargains.
Country Orders solicited. P. O. Box [illegible]
THE LEADING FANCY GOODS STORE.
B. Hartman & Co.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT IN
The Little Wonder Crockery Store,
NO. 169 FIRST ST.
I am pleased to inform the public that I have taken [illegible] of the [illegible] and will from this [illegible] a system of doing business [illegible] approval of my new and [illegible] A. LOBL, Manager.
Great Inauguration and Peremptory Sale
OF
Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Granite Iron, Chandeliers, Lamps, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.
A
CLOSING-OUT PRICES
[illegible] Everything [illegible] You will be [illegible]
A. LOBL, Manager.
The Little Wonder Crockery Store.



MISS CANFIELD, [illegible] Chiropodist
Superfluous Hair removed permanently [illegible] Special attention given to care of feet, hands, hair and complexion. Room [illegible] building, third floor.

BON BONS—WHEN YOU [illegible] SIMON'S [illegible] Bon Bons you will want no other. [illegible]

[illegible] AND ABOUT PORTLAND

[illegible] Jean Wates [illegible] or Life [illegible] completing [illegible] between [illegible] the present [illegible]

[illegible] necessary repair the barn [illegible] Alaskan [illegible] freight will be [illegible] will return in time [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] Iolanthe [illegible] at the Casino opera house [illegible]. Last night [illegible] was the largest [illegible] season [illegible] is a catching opera, [illegible] pretty music [illegible] provoking situations, [illegible] elegant costumes, [illegible] choruses and fine scenery complete the en[illegible]

SHIPPING NOTES

[illegible] left Astoria in tow for the [illegible] yesterday [illegible] bark Cambria ar[illegible] at Astoria Friday from Valparaiso. Her [illegible] was telegraphed, but another and simi[illegible] not reported yesterday [illegible] Fanny Adele passed out Friday, no[illegible] Alcalde [illegible] The State of Califor[illegible] reached San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

BROKE A WINDOW

[illegible] Little and James Downing, two boys, [illegible] yesterday broke a window-pane [illegible] at $1.50 in a house owned by H. W. [illegible] at the corner of Fifth and Alder streets [illegible] were both arrested by policeman Tichenor, [illegible] warrant charging them with defacing [illegible] and released on putting up $10 bail to [illegible] their appearance for trial in the police [illegible] Monday.

CASE OF DROWNING

[illegible] Corvallis exchange gives the following [illegible] of a case of drowning: F. S. Altree [illegible] appeared from his home near Toledo, Satur[illegible] and was traced to the bridge that crosses [illegible]. Grappling irons were secured [illegible] on Wednesday the body was fished out [illegible] water. Mr. Altree has relatives in Corvallis [illegible] were telegraphed the sad intelligence [illegible] death by drowning.

NOT BROKEN

[illegible] item of broken lamp chimneys in the [illegible] electric lighting company's bill presented [illegible] the council on Wednesday evening was a[illegible] made by the accountant. The chimneys [illegible] in number, were for new lamps or [illegible] by the council and the word broken [illegible] not have appeared. The city furnishes [illegible] and chimneys, and the company [illegible] good all breakages of such.

BOUND TO HAVE SOMETHING

[illegible] Mrs. Leuthold, who resides on North [illegible] street, was returning home from [illegible] last evening she saw a light flash [illegible] moment in her house, and upon rushing [illegible] found a man gathering up a parcel of things [illegible]. On seeing that he was discovered [illegible] grabbed a pair of boots belonging to her son [illegible] satchel which was lying on a table, leaped [illegible] an open window and escaped.

HE WOULD A-BATHING GO

[illegible] early last evening Charley Thayer, a long[illegible] man, while walking down the gang plank [illegible] the foot of Alder street to the steamer [illegible] fell overboard. He, however, fished [illegible] out all right, with the remark that he [illegible] took water, but on this occasion did [illegible] he couldn't help it. As he bobbed up [illegible] he feels happy and went down as fire[illegible] on the [illegible] on a hunting excursion.

CELEBRATING HIS RETURN

[illegible] Joe Mullin was run in last night on the [illegible] charge—dead drunk. This is Joe's first ap[illegible] since he broke into the city jail about [illegible] ago. He has been out at Forest Grove [illegible] operating, and celebrated his return [illegible] by a glorious jamboree at old Gilliam's [illegible] at Fourteenth and E streets. Pot[illegible] were flying around lively, when the [illegible] who had been sent for arrived. Gilli[illegible] also taken down.

ABUSIVE AND THREATENING

[illegible] Thomas Connelly, a fellow who used to drive [illegible] horse sprinkling cart for the street clean[illegible] department, and who now bosses one of the [illegible] cart vehicles owned by the city, was up [illegible] police court yesterday on a charge of [illegible] abusive language to T. O'Keefe. He ad[illegible] so doing, by forfeiting bail of $10. Late [illegible] day he was arrested by Officer Hudson [illegible] threatening to do O'Keefe bodily harm. He [illegible] answer for this before Judge Clement Mon[illegible]

ACCUSED OF LARCENY

[illegible] another edition of the Lung Yon case has [illegible] come to light. It seems that after Lung [illegible] shot at Wah Hong he gave the pistol he used [illegible] On. Since Lung Yon's conviction [illegible] of the highbinder society demanded [illegible] from Ah On [illegible] did not give it up. [illegible] a rumpus in the Chinese theater [illegible] during which Ah On had his coat [illegible] For this he has caused the arrest [illegible] Suey, Lee Yun and Ham Sho, on a charge [illegible] larceny.

BACKED INTO TROUBLE.

[illegible] H. Wasserman and [illegible] E. Helln, a street [illegible] driver, got into trouble yesterday morning [illegible] Wasserman backing a horse and wagon [illegible] the sidewalk at First and Madison [illegible]. This obstructed the passage of the car [illegible] led to words between the two. Wasserman [illegible] arrested in the police court for abusive [illegible] language and paid a fine of $10. Monday he [illegible] be called upon to defend a case of backing [illegible] wagon against the sidewalk, this being con[illegible] to a city ordinance.

AN [illegible]

[illegible] District Attorney Watson's term of [illegible] expired last night. It is thought that [illegible] will be appointed to the office to [illegible]. But as Sidney Bell is reported to have [illegible] East to apply for the office, there is noth[illegible] certain about the matter, except that if he [illegible] some of his democratic brethren here [illegible] gnaw a file. THE OREGONIAN reporters [illegible] been under many obligations to Mr. Wat[illegible] for courtesies extended during his term of [illegible] and wish him success in the new firm he is [illegible] associated with. He has made a competent and [illegible] efficient officer.

INCREASING THE REVENUE

[illegible] common council appear to be in despe[illegible] straits over the license question. Several [illegible] ago Gerdes introduced an ordinance [illegible] all kinds of business, but it failed to [illegible]. Since an ordinance was introduced licens[illegible] pool tables. After considerable debate, this [illegible] Gerdes attempting to have round pool [illegible] excluded and other members suggesting [illegible] pianos in public houses, be taxed, etc. [illegible] ordinance requiring bankers and insur[illegible] brokers to pay $25 license a quarter, also [illegible] considerable discussion, but finally [illegible]. In fact, it seems that now that the [illegible] is law, the members favor a general [illegible]. Better raise the tax on whisky, beer [illegible] such like.

BAIN AND STOCK EXCHANGE

[illegible] first meeting of the Portland grain and [illegible] exchange yesterday was quite well at[illegible] A. G. Hills acted as caller, and prior to [illegible] the list stated the plan of procedure [illegible] following business was recorded: No. 1 [illegible] Walla wheat $1 1[illegible], bid for 500 tons [illegible] and $1 10 for 100 tons March, $1 05 bid [illegible] oats [illegible] $100 bid for 100 First National [illegible] bid for [illegible] Commercial National bank [illegible] and 100 offered at [illegible] $31 bid for 100 Transcontinental, and 100 [illegible] at $[illegible] bid for Northern Pacific [illegible] preferred and [illegible] offered at $30. $115 bid for [illegible] 100 Frank Bros Implement Co.; one share [illegible] grain and stock exchange sold at $100 [illegible] Merchants exchange offered.

FAUNA OF ALASKA

[illegible] a meeting of the Academy of Science in San [illegible] Francisco on Monday evening last, an interest[illegible] paper on the fauna and flora of the Yukon [illegible], by Dr. Willis F. Everette, U. S. A., of Van[illegible] couver, W. T., was read by Mr. W. Churchill. [illegible] Everette described some of the lordly beasts [illegible] roam through the forests and over moun[illegible] and moor in that far north country. Con[illegible] famous among them are: A bear which occu[illegible] a place between the grizzly and polar bears, [illegible] is carnivorous, resorting to roots for sub[illegible] sistence only when driven to it by extremity, [illegible] which he named the Alaskan bear; the [illegible] Alaskan moose and caribou, which are much [illegible] larger than their Canadian cousins or the [illegible] of Maine, and a deer something like our [illegible] California deer. The Alaskan bear preys largely [illegible] on the moose, destroying whole droves or [illegible] herds of them when the snow crest, which [illegible] remains intact under the shuffling and sliding [illegible] of the flat-footed bear, is cut through by [illegible] sharp hoofs of the moose, making its retreat

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE
[illegible]S, Acting Manager
[illegible]DAY FEB. 1 1886.
and Continued Enthusiasm!
SON OPERA CO.
TIME IN PORTLAND OF
LANTHE!
New Scenery and Costumes
Prices, 50 and 25c. Nothing [illegible] at Hudgin & Streibig's drug store, and Washington sts.
[illegible]paration BILLEE TAYLOR.

ARKET THEATER
P HOWE, Manager
EVENING, FEB. 8.
d Commedienne and National Favorite
LICE HARRISON
Company of Comedians in the Musical Comedy Success,
WATER!
nagement of Mr M. B. LEAVITT, rect from San Francisco
t Bush st Theater to continued Houses—Shouts of Laughter, Music, Singing & Dancing, and Magnificent Costumes, nery, Mechanical Effects, etc. once. Box sheet at Prentice's music

IAR
RING.
EIGHTH ANNUAL
[illegible]
ILL CLOSE NEXT
DAY EVENING,
Feb 13th.
time we will offer our
NTIRE STOCK
COST
[illegible]
86 FIRST ST.

ART MAN & CO'S
$30,000
rance Sale.
TE THESE PRICES:
Muslin Underwear
reduced from $3 00 to $1 60
reduced from 2 50 to 75
reduced from 3 00 to 1 25
reduced from 1 00 to 65
reduced from 3 00 to 2 00
reduced from 2 50 to 1 75
reduced from 2 00 to 1 35
reduced from 2 00 to 50
reduced from 2 50 to 1 75
reduced from 2 25 to 1 50
reduced from 3 00 to 1 60
reduced from 4 00 to 60
reduced from 2 50 to 1 50
reduced from 3 00 to 1 00
reduced from 1 50 to 80
reduced from 2 25 to 75
Slips reduced from 2 00 to 1 25
Slips reduced from 1 50 to 1 00
Slips reduced from 1 25 to 75
Slips reduced from 1 00 to 50
Slips reduced from 91 to 45
Slips reduced from 5 to 35
Slips reduced from 0 to 30
ng Cloaks, Beautiful Goods.
$8 00 $6 00 reduced to $4 00
5 00 reduced to 3 00
are all hand embroidered silk
Dresses—Large Assortment.
Dresses reduced to $3 00
Dresses reduced to 2 50
Dresses reduced to 2 25
Dresses reduced to 2 00
Dresses reduced to 1 50
Dresses reduced to 1 25
Dresses reduced to 75
Dresses reduced to 50
s' Large Aprons
0c, 40c 50—just one half
e ast of Ladies Saxony Vests
75 kind to $1—$2 kind to $1
AT COST:
ishing Goods, all Underwear
s Corsets Embroideries,
Ribbons Plushes.
(genuine imported) at $1 per pair
Supporters below cost. Children's 8c per pair, Ladies, 15c per pair. Ladies per pair
t our everything in the house at cost. Come and secure the gains is solicited. P. O. Box 369.
NG FANCY GOODS STORE.

E OF MANAGEMENT IN
Wonder Crockery Store,
169 FIRST ST.
inform the public that I have taken the above store and [illegible] from this date entirely new and fitting business, will meet the approval of new and [illegible] LORE, Manager,
ration and Peremptory Sale
OF
, Glassware, Plated Ware,
on, Chandeliers, Lamps,
ncy Goods, etc., etc.
AT
G-OUT PRICES.
I sell [illegible] cost. Everything [illegible] will be sold all [illegible]
OBL, Manager.
Wonder Crockery Store,

MISS
CANFIELD,
[illegible]
AND
Chiropodist.
removed permanently by a new attention given to care of the and complexion. Room 17 Lab[illegible]
ONS—WHEN YOU TRY G. W. SIMON'S Chocolates want no other. 7th & Washington

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

The latest addition to Jean White's library is "Fourteen Years a Mother or Life on a Slough."

[illegible] Bros are completing a building on [illegible], between Fourth and Fifth, for the storage of carriages and buggies, their present [illegible] being crowded.

The quicksand at F and Twenty first streets [illegible] a vegetable man's horse yesterday. In [illegible] the horse sank into it, and a number of persons who rushed to assist the animal were well covered with mud before they succeeded in rescuing him.

THE IDAHO DELAYED

Owing to some necessary repairs the steamer Idaho will not leave for Alaska as [illegible] 4 P M to-morrow, freight will be [illegible] up to noon. Capt. Carroll has gone to the Sound on business, but will return in time to take command of his ship.

THE CASINO

In pursuance of popular demand, "Iolanthe" will be continued at the Casino opera house this week. Last night's house was the largest of the season. "Iolanthe" is a catching opera, full of pretty music, mirth provoking situations, and withal a neat plot. Elegant costumes, taking choruses and fine scenery complete the ensemble.

SHIPPING NOTES

The bark Lizzie Bell left Astoria in tow for this port yesterday morning. Br bark Cambria arrived at Astoria Friday from Valparaiso. Her arrival was telegraphed, but another and similar name given, so it was not reported yesterday. Schooner Fanny Adele passed out Friday, not the Alcalde, as reported. The State of California reached San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

BROKE A WINDOW

John Little and James Downing two boys while skylarking yesterday, broke a window pane valued at $15 in a house owned by H. W. Corbett, at the corner of Fifth and Alder streets. They were both arrested by policeman Tichenor on a warrant charging them with defacing a building, and released on putting up $10 bail to insure their appearance for trial in the police court Monday.

CASE OF DROWNING

The Corvallis exchange gives the following account of a case of drowning. E. S. Altree disappeared from his home near Toledo, Saturday, and was tracked to the bridge that crosses [the] slough. Grappling irons were secured, and on Wednesday the body was fished out of the water. Mr Altree has relatives in Corvallis, who were telegraphed the sad intelligence of his death by drowning.

NOT BROKEN

The item of broken lamp chimneys in the U. S. Electric Lighting company's bill presented to the council on Wednesday evening was an error made by the accountant. The chimneys, [illegible] in number, were for new lamps ordered by the council, and the word broken should not have appeared. The city furnishes the globes and chimneys, and the company makes good all breakages of such.

BOUND TO HAVE SOMETHING

As Mrs. Leuthold, who resides on North Twentieth street, was returning home from shopping last evening she saw a light flash up for a moment in her house, and upon rushing in found a man gathering up a parcel of things to pack off. On seeing that he was discovered he grabbed a pair of boots belonging to her son and a satchel which was lying on a table, leaped out at an open window and escaped.

HE WOULD A HUNTING GO

Early last evening Charley Thayer, a longshoreman, while walking down the gang plank at the foot of Alder street to the steamer [illegible] fell overboard. He, however fished himself out all right, with the remark that he seldom took water, but on this occasion did so because he couldn't help it. As he bobbed up serenely he feels happy, and went down as fireman on the Calliope on a hunting excursion.

CELEBRATING HIS RETURN

Old Joe Mullin was run in last night on the charge—dead drunk. This is Joe's first appearance since he broke into the city jail about [a year] ago. He has been out at Forest Grove, recuperating, and celebrated his return last evening by a glorious jamboree at old Gilliam's residence, at Fourteenth and E streets. Pots and pans were flying around lively, when the police, who had been sent for, arrived. Gilliam was also taken down.

ABUSIVE AND THREATENING

Thomas Connelly a fellow who used to drive a four-horse sprinkling cart for the street cleaning department, and who now bosses one of the dump cart vehicles owned by the city, was up in the police court yesterday on a charge of using abusive language to T. O'Keefe. He admitted so doing, by forfeiting bail of $10. Later in the day he was arrested by Officer Hudson for threatening to do O'Keefe bodily harm. He will answer for this before Judge Dement Monday.

ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Another edition of the Lung Yon case has come to light. It seems that after Lung Yon shot at Wah Ho, he gave the pistol he used to Ah On. Since Lung Yon's conviction [illegible] of the highbinder society demanded the [pistol] from Ah On, but he did not give it up. This led to a rumpus in the Chinese theater Friday night, during which Ah On had his coat [illegible] from him. For this he has caused the arrest of Lee Suey, Lee Yum and Ham Shu, on a charge of larceny.

BACKED INTO TROUBLE.

J. H. Wasserman and C. E. Hello, a street car driver, got into trouble yesterday morning through Wasserman backing a horse and wagon against the sidewalk at First and Madison streets. This obstructed the passage of the car and led to words between the two. Wasserman was arrested in the police court for abusive language, and paid a fine of $10. Monday he will be called upon to defend a case of backing his wagon against the sidewalk, this being contrary to a city ordinance.

AN OFFICE VACANT

U. S. District-Attorney Watson's term of office expired last night. It is thought that [illegible] Bronaugh will be appointed to the office to-morrow. But as Sidney Dell is reported to have gone East to apply for the office, there is nothing certain about the matter except that if he gets it some of his democratic brethren here will gnaw a file. THE OREGONIAN reporters have been under many obligations to Mr Watson for courtesies, extended during his term of office and wish him success in the new firm he is associated with. He has made a competent and efficient officer.

INCREASING THE REVENUE

The common council appear to be in desperate straits over the license question. Several weeks ago Gerdes introduced an ordinance licensing all kinds of business, but it failed to pass. Since an ordinance was introduced licensing pool tables. After considerable debate, this passed, Gerdes attempting to have round pool tables excluded, and other members suggesting that pianos, in public houses, be taxed, etc. The ordinance requiring bankers and insurance brokers to pay $25 license a quarter also caused considerable discussion, but finally passed. In fact, it seems that now that the treasury is low, the members favor a general license. Better raise the tax on whisky, beer and such like.

GRAIN AND STOCK EXCHANGE

The first meeting of the Portland grain and stock exchange yesterday was quite well attended. A. G. Ellis acted as caller and prior to reading the list stated the plan of procedure. The following business was recorded: No. 1 Walla Walla wheat, $1 12½ bid for 500 on spot and $1 16 for 500 tons March, $1 05 bid for No. 1 oats; $310 bid for 100 First National bank; $100 bid for Commercial National bank; 102 bid for O R & N, and 100 offered at 104; $31 bid for 100 Transcontinental, and 100 offered at $32; $58 bid for Northern Pacific, preferred, and some offered at $60; $115 bid for 100 Frank Bros. Implement Co.; one share Portland grain and stock exchange sold at $100; 8 shares Merchants' exchange offered.

FAUNA OF ALASKA.

At a meeting of the Academy of Science in San Francisco, on Monday evening last, an interesting paper on the fauna and flora of the Yukon river, by Dr Willis E. Everette, U. S. A., of Tanana river, W. T., was read by Mr W. Churchill. Dr Everette described some of the lordly beasts that roam through the forests and over mountains and moor in that far north country. Conspicuous among them are: A bear which occupies a place between the grizzly and polar bears, which is carnivorous, resorting to roots for subsistence only when driven to it by extremity, and which he named the Alaskan bear; the [illegible], moose and cariboo, which are much larger than their Canadian cousins or the moose of Maine, and a deer something like our Columbia deer. The Alaskan bear preys largely on the moose, destroying whole droves or herds of them when the snow crust, which [remains] intact under the shuffling and sliding [tread] of the flat-footed bear, is cut through by the sharp hoofs of the moose, making its retreat slow and difficult, so that the [illegible] easy prey to the [illegible] bear. [illegible] of game birds [illegible] the grouse species, while the lakes are covered with myriads of wild geese and other waterfowl. There is also a bird which reminded him of the great California vulture. Of fish, the varieties of salmon and trout predominate. He saw no musk ox, as they seek the more level regions toward the Mackenzie river.

PREPARED TO REPAIR

When the North Pacific Manufacturing company started business they had no intention of engaging in the repairing of vehicles. But for the reason that there is no other place in the city where everything in that line, carpentering, blacksmithing, painting and trimming is done, this work has been forced upon them till it has become quite an extensive branch of their business. They are now ready to do all kinds of repairing to all kinds of vehicles, and from their facilities are enabled to do such work speedily and in the best manner.

REFERRED BACK

A long time ago George W. Weidler and J. W. Cook were granted a franchise by the common council to construct street railway lines throughout various portions of the city, but up to the present time they have not done anything. As their franchise was about to run out they put in a communication to the city fathers asking for an extension of time. It came up before this body last night, and was the occasion of more or less talk. Farrell especially objected, saying that no attempt had been made to commence operations; that it was an easy matter for the city to grant a franchise for every Tom, Dick and Harry, and for them to sell out. Farrell took the ground that this granting of franchises promiscuously was not exactly proper. The matter of extending the time was referred back to the judiciary committee.

THE RACES AT THE PAVILION

Between four and five hundred people attended the races at the pavilion last night. The first event was a one mile amateur foot race, between C. S. Holden, of East Portland, Henry Turner, Otis Harroll and J. Mack, Portland. The race was won by Holden, with Turner a good second. The last contest was a twenty mile bicycle championship race between F. T. Merrill and Burt Hatch. Neither man was in the lead over one-half a mile at a time, and at fifteen miles Hatch gave up the race entirely. Merrill finished out the twenty miles. He rode the twentieth mile in 3.20, which is very fast time for a [illegible] lap track. It is easily seen that Hatch is no match for Merrill, either for speed or for endurance. The time for the twenty miles was 1 hour and 12 minutes and 30 seconds. M[errill] has ridden the same distance on the same track in 1 hour and 8 minutes.

MUST SETTLE UP

At the meeting of the common council last night, Councilman Fleidner submitted a resolution instructing the city attorney to ascertain and report who of the saloonkeepers who fought the high license ordinance had paid their fines as provided by the compromise recently authorized by the city, and to make a report of those who had and of those who had not. Gerdes offered an amendment to the effect that the city attorney besides making a report, proceed by law in cases where the compromise had not been complied with, to enforce collection of the fines, with the means within his power. He stated that when the resolution passed he promised to do all in his power to see that the saloon keepers settled up, and he wanted to keep his word. It was hinted to Richard that this would cause the saloon men to go back on him at the coming election. He answered that in that event the church people would probably stand in. This resolution, as amended, passed.

MUCH ADMIRED

As an evidence of what can be done in home manufacture, it will repay those who send abroad for their goods, in whatever line, to inspect the displays in the windows of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company. In the north window a set of hall furniture in walnut has been attracting much attention during the past week. The finish of the seats of the chairs and settee are in embossed leather, which creates a pleasing effect. Later in the week the other window was filled with a portion of a dining-room set all of which was made of Oregon oak. The set includes a dozen chairs, dining-tables, sideboard and butler's stand. The work is certainly good enough for any family, being most substantial and thorough in finish. The designs were made by the O F M company, and show that the housewife's wants in every detail have been considered. The same remarks apply to the hall furniture which, likewise was designed in the company's manufactory. The entire outfit is to form part of the selections made for the new and elegant residence of F. C. Smith, Esq., in the south end. Do not let us hear of foreign manufactures any longer.

THE COURTS.

Judge Stearns yesterday made an order of publication of summons in the case of Frank Rialy vs Mary E. Rankin.——In the case of G. A. Danziger against the Ahavia Sholem congregation, the plaintiff was allowed ten days to reply.——In the case of M. J. [illegible] against the Salem Flouring Mills company, a motion to strike out parts of the answer was argued and submitted.——In the case of Keyes & Sykes against J. M. Mooney, a mandate from the supreme court was received yesterday reversing the decision of the lower court.——A mandate was received yesterday from the supreme court affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of E. G. Beddleman against Morris Bell.——A suit was instituted in the state circuit court yesterday by Lydia Buckman against M. K. Oliver and others. The trouble arises over a note for $800 secured by a mortgage which it is proposed to foreclose.——In the U. S. district court several cases of men accused of selling whisky without paying special tax were dismissed. The cases were entitled the United States against Jerry [illegible], C. C. Lewis and M. C. Brown. Two cases of men who disposed of spirituous liquor to Indians were also dismissed. The accused were John Vineyard and George Fairgraves.——The case of the Aberdorn, James Campbell libellant has been set for hearing on exceptions to the answer in the U. S. district court, February 15th.——In the suit of F. R. Dawson against W. F. Atwood and others a motion to set aside order sustaining demurrer to the original complaint was argued and submitted.

NARROW ESCAPE

A singular incident occurred last Wednesday at the residence of Mrs Stansbery, on Columbia slough, which, seemingly, was a very close call for her. It appears Mrs Stansbery was going the round of her morning household duties, among which was sweeping, and in so doing, as was her usual custom, deposited the sweepings of the room in a "fire place." She had just deposited a pan of refuse therein when there came a knock at the door. She had barely turned to answer the call when an explosion took place in the fire place, sounding like the report of a heavy Winchester rifle. Two of her sons who were at the barn at the time heard the report and knowing their mother to be alone in the house, rushed with all speed possible to the house. On entering, they found their mother badly frightened, and Mr Allen of Albina, present, who was also somewhat frightened at being [illegible] with a rifle report. An investigation immediately took place, which resulted in the finding of a cartridge shell of forty five calibre imbedded in a picture frame, directly opposite the fire place, and about seven feet from the floor. On further examination, they found the ball had passed direct from the shell into the wall behind. The peculiar part of the explosion is the shell following the ball in so direct a line. Philosophically the recoil of the explosion would send the shell in the opposite direction from that which the ball took. Can any of the readers of this paper explain the principle on which it followed? Mrs. Stansbery may deem grateful to herself on her narrow escape, as she stood in direct line of the course which the ball took at the time Mr Allen knocked at the door. Mr Allen might congratulate himself that Mrs Stansbery was not killed, as, had she been, circumstantial evidence would have been very strong against him as the perpetrator of the deed, he being found alone in the house with her at the time.

McALLEN & McDONNELL

Of 160 Third street, are making unusual reductions in the prices of goods in their line. They report favorably of the spring prospect. With a complete stock of Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Kid Gloves, etc., marked at very lowest figures and handled by a competent, affable people no wonder their store is thronged through the whole day.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

We are prepared to do everything in the line of repairing, painting and trimming carriages and buggies in a superior manner and at as low prices as first-class work can be done. North Pacific Manufacturing Co, Twenty second and I streets. W. Jackson & Co, proprietors. Telephone 320.

CLOTHING BY EXPRESS

Arthur Kohn telegraphs from New York "Shipped fine lot nobby suits that will astonish the natives by express due at Portland on the 7th." Call to-morrow and see them.

"Charley, have something?" and he accepted. They went to Sliter's Crystal Palace.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Record of Happenings During the Week Past

Mr Jarley's Wax Works—High School Alumni Reunion—Prospective Weddings—Euchre Parties—Personal Mention

The past week has been unusually full, as regards minor informal gatherings which go to make up our society. "Iolanthe" has captured Portland to the exclusion of nearly all else.

"Iolanthe" was the fourth one of the Gilbert and Sullivan series of light operas, inaugurated several years ago with "Pinafore," and whose latest production is the "Mikado." When "Iolanthe" was first brought out in London it made a great success, which it failed to do, speaking in the light of their former successes, when produced in New York and this country generally. This is in a great measure accounted for by the lack of those "catchy" airs, which so preeminently distinguished "Pinafore." The opera is, however, of a higher order of artistic merit than perhaps any of their former efforts. It [illegible] a composition whose requisites for a successful production are a uniform evenness, rather than any individual excellence, make it at once a great favorite among amateurs throughout the east, where it still holds popularity more likely to increase than to wane, as its melody grows, and the oftener it is heard the better it is enjoyed.

This absence of any particular individuality is perhaps the reason that as placed on the Casino stage by the Thompson Opera company, "Iolanthe" has proven a pronounced success, and deservedly so, for it is by far the best effort of the company and it is mounted with all the care and elaborate detail of costume and scenic effects possible on such a stage, and the members of the company are fully equal to the requirements of the score. The scenes between the fairy mother (Miss Vining) and Strephon (Mr Seaman) being particularly pleasant pictures of ease and graceful acting, proving the versatility of Miss Vining, coupled always with a most charming stage appearance.

The entertainment given for the benefit of Trinity guild, at the Bishop Scott Grammar school last night and the High school graduating exercises of Friday night are the most important public affairs of the week. A full list is given below of a number of theater parties and other pleasant happenings.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS

Saturday evening a benefit entertainment was tendered the Trinity church guild at Bishop Scott's grammar school. In spite of the rain a large number were present. The early part of the evening was devoted to an impromptu fair held in the large parlors and reception room of the school, which were decorated for the occasion. The "fancy article stall" at which all manner of dainty bits of ladies' hand work and articles of virtu could be found, was presided over by Miss Flanders and Miss Dunn, but the center of attraction seemed to be the candy stall. For of the tempting display there made none was manufactured except by the young ladies in charge, who were Miss Tisdale, Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, Miss Alice Cole and Miss Gertie Holtshu. The flower stall was in the hands of the Misses Beck and Miss Eva Lewis.

About 9 o'clock all adjourned to the school room on an upper floor. There were arranged seats, by far too few to accommodate the large gathering, but all good humoredly made the best of things. One end of the room was partitioned off by curtains, which when drawn aside disclosed "Mrs. Jarley" (Mr C. O. Cole) who in a few remarks introduced herself and also her assistant, Little Nell (Miss Story). She then announced that the first of the collection to be exhibited would be [illegible], and with the aid of Little Nell the first of her wonderful pieces of mechanical ingenuity was set in motion, Miss Whitehouse impersonating.

Next came the "Chinese Dwarf," impersonated by Mr E. Adams.

"The Coquette," Miss Florence Savier, was most captivating using her fan in a most artistic manner.

"Pa Kelmorton," Dr Hill, was a most natural looking old Mormon.

"Mrs Lydia Pinkham," Miss Pipe, was a capital imitation of that far famed and much advertised lady.

"Jon Caudle," Mr Coley was the picture of that much abused, long suffering husband.

"The Wanderer," Miss A. A. McCracken, was most natural in appearance and more charming than the most lovelorn poet ever yet dreamed of.

"Rip Van Winkle," Mr Binns, was a well preserved old fellow considering his long nap.

The next was a double "figger" and one of Mrs. Jarley's latest acquisitions entitled "A Good Story." Two well preserved old maids went through the motions of a good story over a rather tie repast. Mr Gilmore was the story teller and Mr Effinger the "other."

"Priscilla the Puritan maiden," Mrs Holt Wilson, was a most charming little maid, and it is not to be wondered at that the old Puritan soldier lost his heart. Mr Cole made a capital Mrs. Jarley and was a great motor in the success of the evening. To the united efforts of Mrs Cole and Mrs [illegible] Hill, however, the greater need of praise should be given.

Among the many society people noticed in audience were: Judge Williams, Mr and Mrs Whitehouse, Bishop and Mrs. Morris, Mr and Mrs [illegible] and Miss Lott, Mr and Mrs Beck, Mr and Mrs Jones, the Misses Savier, Judge and Mrs Lewis, Mr and Mrs E. Corbett, Mr and Mrs Heitshu, Mr and Mrs Trevitt, Mr and Mrs Weeks, Mr Holt Wilson, Mr Couch Flanders, Mr and Mrs Good, Mr and Mrs Laidlaw, Miss Tisdale, Miss Heitshu, Miss Lewis, Miss Cunningham, Miss Flanders, Miss Durham and others.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI REUNION

The High school graduates held a reunion in the new building directly after the graduating exercises on Friday evening, dancing and a banquet being the order of the evening among those present. All being graduates were: Miss Annie Kellogg, Miss Minnie Gray, Miss Blanche Hampton, Miss Nellie Gray, Miss Laura Mason, Miss [illegible] McMahon, Miss May Woodard, Miss Nina Woodard, Miss Mary Stout, Miss May Whitehouse, Miss Minnie Randall, Miss Nellie Northup, Miss Lue Stevens, Miss Ann Sutton, Miss Alice Davey, Miss Leila Dalton, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Blanche Kahn, Miss Mary Delin, Miss Gertrude Kahn, Miss Emma Hildebrand, Miss Louise Ebinger, Miss May Stockly, Miss Sadie S. Marquam, Miss Mary E. Dove, Miss Hattie Higgins, Mr and Mrs Cecil Holcomb, and Mr and Mrs L. C. Farrar, Messrs W. S. Duniway, [illegible] Shindler, Hamilton Brooke, Dante Malarky, David Williams, W. C. Dart, Wm. Geo. M. Hoyt, G. W. Hoyt, Ralph Hoyt, Thomas Davis, Jas Higgins, Curtis Holcomb, Charles Kohn, Geo Strowbridge, Alfred Jacobs, Hosea Webster, [illegible] Helman, E. [illegible] Northup, A. Meier, Herbert Cardwell, H. W. Howe and C. A. Duniway.

SAN GRAEL SOCIETY WITH LONGFELLOW

On Monday evening the first regular monthly literary meeting of the San Grael society was held in the lecture rooms of the Calvary Presbyterian church, the subject for the evening being "Longfellow." The exercises were opened by Miss Hattie Holman with a piano solo followed by an interesting sketch on the life and works of Longfellow, which was read by Mr C. F. Saul. One of Longfellow's poems was recited in an appreciative manner by Miss Minnie Randall, after which a vocal duet was given by Miss F. Lamberson and Mr J. H. Lamberson. Miss Virginia Whiting contributed some excellent sketches of the poet's inside of life and character. Another of Longfellow's poems was read in excellent style by Miss Katie Randall, which was the last literary contribution of the evening. The closing selection was a piano solo, excellently rendered by Mrs W. M. Hall. The first meeting was a flattering success in every way and the coming monthly exercises will be looked forward to with much interest.

COMPANY G MINSTRELS.

The regular monthly business meeting of Company G, state militia, was held Wednesday evening. Resolutions were passed accepting the burlesque "Mike-a-Dude," and the thanks of the company were officially tendered the friends who have volunteered for the performance. Resolutions were also passed enjoining profound secrecy on the part of the participants, as to the nature of the entertainment, and more particularly in regard to the cast. It is learned, however, that the programme will begin with a bona fide negro minstrel show, followed by the burlesque on "Mikado," entitled "Mike-a-Dude." Three performances will be given on or about April 1st. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of dress uniforms, of which the organization is greatly in need.

MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT

On Friday evening the children of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church, in charge of Mr W. M. Ladd, were treated to a magic lantern exhibition. Views of Paris, and scenes of Switzerland, as they came before the wondering eyes of the children, were fully explained by Mr. H. E. Dosch. Mr De Neuf, the zither player par excellence, was present, and at becoming intervals drew from his instrument the weird music peculiar to the Swiss mountaineers. The exhibition was gratuitous, and, judging from the many happy faces, was enjoyed by all present.

EUCHRE PARTIES

On Wednesday evening a progressive euchre party was given by Mrs Robert Porter. A general feeling of ease and great good humor manifested itself throughout the evening. The first prize, a handsome boquet holder, was won by Mrs N. Hennett, and the booby prize, an owl, was gracefully carried off by Mr H. E. Dosch. Among those present were: Mr and Mrs. A. Noltner, Mr and Mrs R. B. Fleming, Mr and Mrs G. H. Green, Mr and Mrs T. T. Struble, Mr and Mrs Wm Kapus, Mr and Mrs H. F. Dosch, Mr and Mrs R. Weeks, Mrs. Von Bolton, Mrs W. Moffitt, Mrs James Bennett, Mrs Dr Smith, Mrs B. Farmer, Mrs S. W. Gilliland, Miss Nicholson and Miss Macy, Messrs M. Beno, D. Moore, J. McDonald, Ernest Dosch, G. Harvey, R. Alexander, E. Smith and A. Noltner, Jr.

On Wednesday evening Mrs Rash entertained the Progressive Euchre club, which meets every other week at the residences of the several members. There was a full attendance, and a very pleasant evening was passed by the Misses Ada Cavaline, Lizzie Rash, Katie Coburn, Maria Cavaline, May Hill, Katie Schuck, Lulu Allen and Emma Plummer, Messrs. C. E. Crowell, Am Darling, Emory H. Averill, H. C. Gould, G. G. Gammons, Fred H. Pendleton, J. C. McCallum and W. G. Steel. Miss Maria Cavaline received the first prize, and Mr H. C. Gould made a very resigned booby. The prizes were hand painted sachet bags, and were exquisitely dainty things.

Last Tuesday evening a progressive whist party was given at the residence of Mr J. G. Megler, at Brookfield. The first prize being carried off by Mrs. C. W. Knowles and the [illegible] booby prize by Mr Wright. Among those present were: Mr and Mrs Megler, Mr and Mrs M. P. Callender, of Knappton, Mr and Mrs C. S. Wright, of Astoria, Mr and Mrs C. W. Knowles, of Portland, and Mr and Mrs [illegible], of Brookfield.

SURPRISE PARTY

On Friday evening the friends of Elmer Curtis gave him a pleasant surprise. Among the surprisers were the Misses Lola Hastings, Belle Ross, Gracie Springer, Susan [illegible], Annie McGilvery, Minnie Griffiths, Daisy Quinn, and Rose and Irene Powell, of East Portland, Hattie Roberts, of McMinnville, and Gertrude Roberts, of Springfield, Mass. Messrs Powell, [illegible], Stinger, Emmett, Hall, Taylor, Lotus and Lott, Woolland and others.

OPERA PARTY

On Monday evening Mr John Effinger and Mr Fred M. Gilmore gave an opera party at the Casino, to the members of the "G. D." club, the occasion being the initial performance of "Iolanthe." At its conclusion all adjourned to Alisky's for supper. Among the guests were: Mr and Mrs James Laidlaw, Miss Savier, Miss Florence Savier, Miss W. Myrick, Miss Burnside, Miss Ada McCraken and Mr Espey.

DINNER PARTY

On Thursday evening Mrs George Good gave dinner party in honor of Miss Katharine Beck. In the course of the evening Miss Beck sang in charming manner. The guests were Miss Evelyn Lewis, Miss Louise Savier, Mr F. Ayer, A. Valentine and D. Taylor.

THEATER PARTY

Mr Couch Flanders gave an opera party Thursday night at the Casino, his guests being Miss Lewis, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Flanders, Mr and Mrs Allen Beck, Mr Burns and D. Jones.

CANE PRESENTATION

One of those enjoyable occasions which relieve the monotony of professional life and afford opportunity for laying aside the cares of labor to indulge in that sociability which is possessed by no class in a greater degree than by the votaries of dramatic and lyric art, occurred on Tuesday evening last at Alisky's parlors after the impromptu performance of the "Mikado" by the Thompson Opera company. That day was the anniversary (the twenty-first) [illegible] of the birth of Mr A. W. F. MacCollin, the competent and genial comedian and stage manager of the company, to whose intelligent direction and untiring and patient efforts during an existence of seventy-six weeks the artistic success of the company is in no small measure due. Within that time, while success has attended them, they have not escaped adversity, having been burned out in Milwaukee, with the company's [illegible] perishing in the flames, and [illegible] their time having been snowed in in Minnesota, besides encountering many minor trials incident to the life of every traveling combination of their size. To commemorate the comradeship as well as to celebrate the birthday, Mr MacCollin tendered the members of his company a complimentary supper, to which the entire troupe sat down, with the exception of Miss Hall, whose illness prevented her presence. The table was spread the entire length of the dining room and presented a most attractive appearance. At one end was seated Mr MacCollin and at the other the genial manager, "Billy" Thompson, while between them ranged on each side, were the ladies and gentlemen of the company. The menu, consisting of oysters in every style, roast turkey, ham, cold chicken, spiced tongue, chicken salad, cakes, ice cream, fruits, black coffee, was thoroughly enjoyed, being plentifully accompanied by the following ample wine list:

Sauterne	a la Beggar Student
Chateau Margaux	a la Mikado
Chablis	a la Patience
[illegible]	a la Pay for Yourself
Lager Beer	a la Pinafore
Ale, cigars	a la Billee Taylor

Between the courses Mr MacCollin in a characteristic speech, welcomed the company to the festal board and alluded in witty, though feeling, phrase to their long and pleasant intercourse closing with a health to each and every member as well as to the manager, Mr Thompson. In response "Billy," whose modesty is well known, was with difficulty forced to his feet and, after a few words of compliment to the young man of "twenty-one," proceeded to fell him with a knock down blow from a handsome ebony, gold mounted cane, which he begged him to accept in behalf of the company as a token of their attachment to him, both personally and professionally. The surprise depicted on Mr MacCollin's face was genuine and for a while he was at loss for words. But quickly recovering himself he thanked them, one and all, in a second speech. Toasts were offered and speeches made by Messrs Watty Hydes, Wyatt Seaman, Phil Branson, Murray, Gilow and others of the company, and after three hours of the most delightful sociability the company dispersed wishing their host at least twenty-one years more of happy and successful life.

NOTES.

On Wednesday evening Willamette Tribe No. 6, Independent Order Red Men, gave the fifth of their series of socials, about twenty five couples being present.

On Friday evening Mrs Frank Dekum's young folks dancing club held their regular weekly assembly in Vattry's hall. About twenty couples were present.

The Greeks, of whom mention has been heretofore made, held their second meeting Monday evening. Nothing of importance was decided upon, beyond the appointing of a committee to fix upon some date in the future on which to give a banquet.

Friday afternoon Miss Agnes Shanahan entertained a number of her girl friends at a birthday party. Among those present were: The Misses Bradley, Barber, Mesick, Smith, Moore and [illegible] the two Miss Percys, the two Miss Acins, and the two Miss [illegible].

A party was given at the residence of Mr N. S. Dygert, No. 50 Ninth street, last evening in honor of his niece, Miss Alla Cole of Michigan, who for several months has been visiting here. There were about eight couples present, and a very enjoyable evening was experienced by all present.

One of the pleasant birthday parties of the season was given on Monday night to Mr [illegible] Redman, of North Portland, by his many friends. Among those who were present were: Mr and Mrs A. Donneberg, Geo Davis, Miss A. Vermer, S. A. Murhard, Miss L. Richardson, Edward McCully, Miss C. Thibbets, Geo Whitaker, Miss Ward, Thomas Connolly, Miss R. Vermier, Chas Conroy, Miss A. Murhard, Gus McCully, Miss Minnie Bybee, Albert Miller, Miss Ida Murhard, Gus Nelbus, Miss K. Harris, Mr W. Wilson, Miss Gussie Watson and Emmet Redman.

Last Wednesday was the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. M. C. D. Kelly, and the occasion was duly observed by a pleasant party held at her residence on the afternoon named. The party was given by Mrs Dr Plummer and Mrs DeLashmutt, daughters of Mrs Kelly. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. Dr Nelson, Mrs Henry Miller, Mrs Watkinds, Sr., Mrs Masters, Mrs Moore, Mrs Slaven, Mrs Ross, Mrs. Hibbert and Mrs Capt. Kern. During the afternoon a good old fashioned dinner was served and much enjoyed by all.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Geo Wright Post, G. A. R., give a social Friday evening Feb 12.

The Garfield Post, G. A. R., hold one of their social gatherings Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening February 22 the Hall association of the G. A. R. give a ball.

About the middle of this month a promenade concert is to be given at Masonic hall. A very large list has already been secured whose names insure success.

The officers at Vancouver barracks will give a german on the 25th of the present month.

The Nine social club give a valentine party at Masonic hall Saturday evening, Feb 13.

On Friday evening, Feb 12 Mrs. H. Forman will give a valentine party to her dancing class.

The farce "Ici on Parle Francaise" is being rehearsed by some of our young amateurs, the performance to take place in the near future for the benefit of the "Guild" of Trinity church.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Mr L. Silberstein to Miss Moda, daughter of Hyman Abrahams, which will take place at the residence of the bride's parents in this city on the 14th inst.

The engagement of Lieut. John S. [illegible], of the Second infantry, and Miss Sallie Reed, daughter of the late Judge J. H. Reed, is announced. It is reported that they are to be married in June.

When Ed. Bingham left for the East a few weeks ago he informed his friends that he was going on business. The nature of said business is explained by the following, received here during the week: "Mrs. Gen Isaac I. Stevens requests your presence at the marriage of her daughter Kate to Edward W. Bingham, Thursday morning, February 18th, at half past 11 o'clock, at her residence, Crestlawn, Mt. Bowdoin, Boston, 1886."

PERSONAL.

Hon C. W. Fulton is in the city for a few days.

Miss Grace Coffin, of La Grande, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs J. J. Murphy, of Salem, is visiting her son, Mr S. W. Church.

Mr E. J. Haight will return early in the week from Yaquina bay.

Mr C. V. Cooper goes to Victoria on this trip of the Idaho in search of health, business and family.

Mrs Gen. Sprague, of Tacoma, is slowly convalescing, after a long and serious illness of several weeks.

Miss Mammie Kelley has gone to Washington D. C., and will pass the winter as the guest of Mrs. Gen Grover.

Judge E. B. Watson, who has been detained in Southern Oregon by the recent land slides, arrived in this city Thursday.

Mr I. G. Clarke of Woodward, Clarke & Co., leaves for the East to-day. He goes on business and will be absent a few weeks.

The engagement of the charming and winsome little Miss Vining to Mr Wyatt Seaman, of the Thompson Opera company, is announced.

B. B. Day, J. W. Ranch, S. W. Wills, J. Carson and J. S. Penn, members of the legislature of Washington territory, are guests of the St. Charles.

Mrs Bishop Morris and her son William arrived from the East Friday. He is rapidly recovering from the illness that occasioned his mother's hurried trip East.

Mr I. A. Savage, late chief commercial engraver of the Galloway Lithographing company, arrived here on Friday to take a position with the West Shore Lithographing company.

E. J. Jones of Chicago, who came out with an excursion over the Southern Pacific and who came up through to this state to visit friends, leaves for home over the Short Line on Monday.

The health of Mrs Otis Sprague has been greatly benefited by her stay in California. She is at the residence of her sister, Mrs. [illegible] Ainsworth in Oakland, where she has been since May last.

W. B. Honeyman, the foundryman who is devoted to Portland's interests as much as any man hereabouts, has gone East on a business trip. Portland will be uppermost in his mind while he is absent.

Miss Emma Buckley, daughter of Mr. J. M. Buckley, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific, is attending school at Cincinnati, and her brother Ed is attending the college of pharmacy in Philadelphia.

Miss Lewis, Miss Evelyn Lewis and Mr Allen Lewis leave for San Francisco by to-morrow's steamer. They will visit Southern California before returning. Miss Kittie [illegible] of San Francisco, is expected to accompany them to Portland on their return.

MILITARY

Lieut C. L. [illegible], Second cavalry, Fort Walla Walla has had his leave extended two months by the war department.

Yesterday Capt N. Sebree returned from San Francisco. He made the trip in his new lighthouse tender, Manzanita.

Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., has arrived and established his office at the army building in this city, [illegible] High street.

According to Washington City papers Lieut [illegible], Second cavalry, is hard at work at the capital learning new figures in German.

Capt. C. F. Powell spent the greater part of the week at the mouth of the river, returning yesterday on the Manzanita with Capt. Sebree.

Born to the wife of Capt W. H. Winter, chief clerk in ordnance department, Vancouver, Washington territory, January 31, a daughter.

The marriage of Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first infantry, to Miss Mary Chamberlain Edgell, was announced to take place at St. Paul's on February 2.

Capt. George Davis, now stationed at Vancouver, W. T., has been ordered to Washington, and it is understood, will be granted leave of absence to visit Nicaragua to attend to certain work on the Nicaragua canal.

Col. Alexander Chambers, Second infantry, though much improved in health, will be unable to resume duty for some months to come. He is spending the winter at Oakland, California. His leave was recently extended three months.

A garrison hop, complimentary to First Lieut John Baxter, Jr, Ninth infantry, and bride, was given at Fort Russell a few evenings ago. Among the guests were Lieut Gustin, Fourteenth infantry, and bride, who were en route to Vancouver barracks.

EAST PORTLAND

EPIPHANY PARTY

The Epiphany party given under the auspices of the ladies of St David's Episcopal parish at the residence of Mrs Patterson, East Portland, Wednesday, was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given in the city. It had been decided by the ladies not to prepare any regular programme but to devote the whole of the evening to social intercourse, charades, and such other amusements as might be suggested and it is safe to say that every one, both old and young, enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. Those present were: Rev and Mrs J. W. Sellwood, Mr and Mrs Chas Bartel, Mr and Mrs Fred Barry, Mr and Mrs A. B. Bloomer, Mr and Mrs S. Bullock, Mr and Mrs J. Gault, Miss [illegible] Clara [illegible], Mrs P. L. Hawthorne, Mrs B. F. Bowman, Mrs Strahan, Mrs. Stone, Miss Bell, Mrs Tarbox, Mrs McIntire, Mrs. Kirk Sheldon, Mrs Hanley Holmes, Miss Lou Henson, the Misses Stroud and Weatherford, Miss Busby, Miss Sherry, Miss Bailey, Miss Woods, Miss Sellwood, Miss Colburn, Miss Gault, Mr C. M. D[illegible], Stroud, Stephen Bloomer, Rev Mr Thompson, Mr Shannon, Mr. Cheney, John Gault, Ira Bell, John J. Sellwood, Mr James Shannon and others.

WHIST PARTY

A very pleasant whist party was held at the residence of A. J. McNaster on the corner of Eighth and U streets, Stephens' addition, Wednesday evening. There were present: Mr and Mrs L. B. Phillips, Mr and Mrs C. Bruce, ex-Councilman G. G. Smith and wife, Mr and Mrs Miner, Mr and Mrs. H. Breithaupt, and Mr and Mrs F. Kintermat. Refreshments were served, and a most enjoyable time was had by all. This is one of a number of similar parties held in Stephens' addition during the fall and winter months. It is said there are more to follow.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

Arrangements are being made for a grand fancy dress ball to be given under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary in connection with Sumner post, No. 12, G. A. R. on the 18th inst. at [illegible] hall, East Portland. The following committee has been appointed: Mrs. J. W. Gilson, Mrs Frank Payne, Mrs Jennie Smith and Miss Clara Martin. The committee appointed by Sumner post consists of Comrades E. Martin, D. D. Neer, J. W. Gilson, T. C. Smith and H. McMillen.

AT SALEM.

EPIPHANY PARTY AT SALEM

The epiphany party given for the benefit of the Guild of St. Marks Episcopal church at Salem, was a great success, owing, in a large measure, to the enthusiastic support of the young ladies of the parish. The feature of the evening was "The Magic Mirror" or "The Prince's Search for his Lady Love." The magician, seated in his gorgeous apparel, brings to the vision of the young prince, standing by his side the beautiful women of all nations, appearing and fading away from a large frame conveniently placed, presenting a series of charming tableaux. Miss Ida Church was the princess who at the last proved to be the long-lost one. Among the others who appeared in the wonderful mirror only to be quickly waved away by the wand of the magician were Miss Lena Bryman, Miss Lizzie Church, Miss Annie Breyman, Miss Emily Hurst, Miss Eva Earhart, Miss Chadwick, Miss Sadie Bell, Miss Nellie Edes, Miss Mamie Miller, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Woodworth, Miss Cosper, Miss Genevieve Bell, Miss Annie Breyman and Miss Hirsch. Mr Shackelford made a very acceptable magician.

This was followed by the tableau "Liberty Enlightening the World," Miss Addie Scriber making a beautiful statue. Dancing and refreshments followed and were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The proceeds, about $125, have already been applied to the liquidation of the guild's indebtedness, incurred in the erection of the new rectory.

OUT OF TOWN NOTES.

Corvallis is to have a large firemen's ball Washington's birthday.

Mr Ron. M. Crawford was married in Tacoma January 31, the bride being Miss McArthur, of that place.

The musicales which are held at the seminary every five weeks are becoming quite popular with the young gentlemen of Tacoma.

The Victoria amateur dramatic company, of H. M. S. Triumph, will give an entertainment in aid of the Royal hospital, at the Victoria, on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. T. C. Case, of Benton county, was married to Miss Cora Chase, of Monmouth, at the residence of Mrs. T. W. Bell, in Independence, on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

The fourth dance of the series given by the B & B D. club was held in parlor A of "The Tacoma" on the evening of the 28th ult., about fifty couple were present.

Miss Virginia Goodwin of Portland, a graduate of Napa college, Cal., has been engaged to teach in the Albany collegiate institute as Miss Bullman's successor, and Feb 1st assumed her duties.

The following were elected officers of the Pendleton Literary club and Moot-Court at their meeting last Saturday evening: Judge and president, James A. Fee; district attorney, J. H. Lawrey; clerk, M. M. Morehead; sheriff, Harry Wright; treasurer, J. B. Eddy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Harper Brothers send out this week in their "Handy Series" form, "Stories of Provence," translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet by S. B. Lee. It comprises a collection of sketches of more or less interest, each worthy of the attention of a passing hour. The series to which this book belongs is published weekly at $15 per year.

LITERARY NOTES

The *Century* for February is a number of unusual historical value, even for that able and progressive publication, while in literary merit it is at least equal to any one of its many brilliant predecessors. A portrait of Gen McClellan is followed by anecdotes of the bravery of the first commander of the army of the Potomac, while Grant appears before the American public in its pages "Preparing for the Wilderness Campaign." Other sketches of the civil war from both Federal and Confederate standpoints teach again the part that sympathy and interest plays in passing events. W. D. Howells begins a story "The Minister's Charge," which contains the usual promise of pleasure which accompanies the opening chapter of his serials, and Henry James finishes "The Bostonians," in which so many readers have been interested for months past. In short, every department of the magazine is worked up to its usual standard.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY

For February discusses a variety of topics pertinent to current events. Chief among these is a paper by Dorman B. Eaton on "The Need of Civil Service Reform," provoked by the attack made upon the civil service system by Gail Hamilton in the January number. There is besides this lengthy paper the usual literary and editorial variety, concluding with a tribute to the memory of Mr. J. B. Lippincott, the founder of the magazine, whose death occurred on the 5th of January.

"Dress as it has been, is and will be" is the title of a book of over 200 pages, written and published by Isaac Walker, 275 Fifth avenue, New York. The writer who has spent a lifetime in designing and making men's clothing, has presented in comprehensive language varying costumes of mankind throughout history from a purely artistic standpoint. The book will repay the perusal of those who are interested in the matter of becoming attire.

HOME-MADE MATCHES

Every one knows that the great need of this city and country is manufactures, and consequently all should encourage and foster any enterprise of the kind which is started here. Wm Bond & Co. manufacture at their establishment, corner of A and East Park streets, the "Mount Hood" waterproof pink tipped match, which is furnished at as low a price as any other and is the best match for the climate which the market affords. They have the most approved machinery, and an improved chemical process, and warrant their goods to be of superior quality and to give entire satisfaction. They are entitled to the patronage of all who believe in sustaining home manufactures, and all such should aid in every way possible in thoroughly introducing these home-manufactured matches. By assisting in making this manufacture a success other manufacturers will be encouraged to engage in business here, and thus the community and the country at large be benefited.

TO THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK, Jan 23 1886.

To Whom it May Concern

Mr John Taylor, who has for many years successfully conducted our Pacific coast business, having resigned his position of Manager, we hereby appoint James I. Hough as the General Manager of our San Francisco and Portland Branches.

Mr Hough has been with us a long time and is fully acquainted with the wants of the trade, and with our lines of Rubber Goods, and we confidently solicit for him, and for ourselves a continuation of the liberal patronage that has been extended to our Company. The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company

By A. SPADONE, President

SETTLED DOWN TO BUSINESS

An experience in the fancy and dry goods trade has satisfied Messrs Wiberg & Holtslaugh that a combination is not calculated to give entire satisfaction, so they have disposed of their stock in the above line, and thrown the entire establishment into a grand boot and shoe house. In this line they are in every way conversant, and now propose to increase their stock in every particular. They carry articles in ladies', gentlemen's and children's goods, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction. An experience of many years gives the firm a leading position in the trade. They do not mean to take second place.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

For some days past No 107 First street has been in the hands of the painters and paper hangers, who have just completed their work. Friedlander, the jeweler, has taken this store, and when it is thrown open to the public to-morrow it will take every one by surprise. Dixon, Borgeson & Co. have finished one of their handsome shelf show cases, which is "a beauty and a joy forever." Mr Friedlander increased his stock in all lines, and will give the usual satisfaction which his experience of years enables him to offer.

SOUVENIRS OF THE NORTHWEST

For the next 20 days I will make small paintings from my large collection of sketches of the Northwest for the low price of $12. This will enable lovers of art, who are unable to purchase larger paintings an opportunity to secure quite a collection of gems of the Northwest. Anyone desiring paintings of this class may call at studio, make their selections from sketches and have them painted to order. Paintings of this class are on exhibition in the windows of C. C. Morse, Second street near Washington, [illegible] Vail & Co., First street, and W. T. Shanahan, Morrison street. Studio room 20, Ainsworth Block. Visitors may call between 2 and 5 P. M. Take the elevator.

J. E. STUART

THE LOUISVILLE

John Slavich, who made this restaurant one of the institutions of the city, has retired with a competency, and now it devolves upon Messrs. Coulter and [illegible] to keep it going in the old style. These young men have a wide acquaintance, and know enough to keep the trade. A glance at the dining room at any hour goes to show that things are carried on in the usual excellent manner.

NO RENT TO PAY

Having no rent to pay and our expenses being very light we are able to sell SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper than any other house in the city. Rulers, picture cards and colored slate pencils given with all purchases. Edward Dekum & Co., Washington street between Second and Third.

COLUMBIA RIVER SMELT

Wm McGuire & Co., Third and Morrison, have made arrangements to receive large supplies of fresh smelt daily and are prepared to fill all orders from the country at lowest rates. Send in your orders early.

If you have corns, bunions or ingrowing nails and want them cured Dr I. Lindeman, the surgeon chiropodist, will be at the Esmond hotel on the 9th of February. Don't fail to call on him.

Note announcements of real estate agents in this issue. They will be fuller and more complete in the future.

Ice carnival edition of the *Pioneer Press* will be in good supply at Wilcox's. Leave order. First and Oak.

REAL ESTATE.

Our local real estate agents report with the change of season and the early opening of spring a marked reaction in the business. The depression which has existed for some time past no longer prevails, and the sales during the past week appear healthy compared with those of the past. Outside properties are more in demand, while in the city the building prospects will have a tendency to create increased confidence. The following live men offer the lists of properties given below.

FRAME & CRESS,
133½ First, up stairs.

A Desirable Residence of 7 rooms on cricket ground for $1000.
A Corner Lot with south and east front, South Portland, for $1500.
Also some bargains in improved and unimproved property in S.W. part of city and in Couch's addition.
Money to Loan in sums of $100 to $2000, on satisfactory security.

T. A. WOOD,
Odd Fellows' Building.

For sale on Installment Plan
22 TEN ACRE LOTS
6 CITY LOTS.
31 ELLWOOD LOTS.
2 FARMS

LENT & YOUNG,
10 Stark St.

RARE BARGAIN—$2800 will buy 16 acres, all in fine cultivation, good House and Barn, 1½ acres in strawberries, young orchard and abundance of small fruits. Only 4½ miles from Portland.
We have numerous tracts on east side of river, both improved and unimproved, that are offered on reasonable terms. We also have some well improved, dividend paying city property.

HAIGHT & COX,
13 Washington St.

Beautiful Residence Lots ¼, ½, and whole blocks on cricket grounds.
Also vacant lots and ¼s in city and a good assortment of suburban lots and acre property and choice garden and farm lands.

E. D. WHITE,
First and Alder, up stairs.

Too busy moving to even think of it. Alive to the occasion and will be heard from later.

CROFT & DAVIS,
133 Front St.

[illegible]0 acre Farm in Polk county, 400 acres under cultivation, good building, fine orchard, etc. Price $42 per acre, easy terms.
[illegible] acre Improved Farm in Yamhill county on Willamette river. Price $13 per acre, easy terms.
5, 10, 15 and 20-acre tracts of land convenient to the city for sale cheap and on easy terms.
Desirable City Property improved and unimproved for sale cheap.

GREAT
[illegible]

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr J. Selling in the late firm of

J. SELLING & CO.,

Will offer, for the next

THIRTY DAYS,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 1, 1886,

—ALL—

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS
ETC., ETC.,

At Actual New York Cost.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
[illegible]

READ! READ! READ!

		Reduced to
Ladies' extra fine Merino Vests,	$2 00	$1 50
" Scarlet Lamb's Wool Vests	1 50	90
" R S French Corsets	1 75	1 25
" L D French Corsets	4 00	3 00
Dr Warren's Corsets		90
48-inch all-wool Black Cashmere		1 00
40-inch all-wool Black Cashmere		80
10-4 White Blankets, per pair		2 00
4-point all-wool Gray Blankets, weight 8lb		5 00
11-4 Marseilles Bed-spreads		1 25
11-4 " " fine		1 50
11-4 " " extra		2 00
A full line of Silk Ruchings at cost.		
Ladies, Misses and Children's Cloaks at cost,		
58-inch Astrachan Suitings reduced to		$1 50
58-inch All Wool Novelties reduced to		1 00
58-inch Cam Hair Suitings, per yard		1 00
All Linen Towels, per dozen		1 00

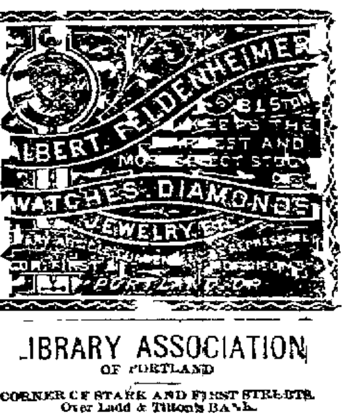
Other goods reduced in proportion.

POSITIVELY FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

We would call the attention of our country customers to the reductions in above goods, and shall be pleased to send samples free on application. Send for Catalogue.

COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

[illegible] & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. SELLING and J. SELLING & CO.,
Cor. First and Yamhill Sts.
PORTLAND, OR.



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Gold Medal at Sacramento and San Francisco, 1885, over all competitors. It will hatch any kind of eggs better than a hen. Galvanized Wire Netting, the Wilson Bone Mill, the American Meat Chopper, and Poultry Appliances in great variety. Also every kind of Land and Water Fowls. Send 2c stamp for 40-page illustrated catalogue to Pacific Incubator Co., Box 1330, Oakland, Cal.

THE FORSAKEN FARMHOUSE

From "The Homestead," by John Greenleaf Whittier, in the February *Atlantic*

Against the wooded hills it stands
 Ghost of a dead home, staring through
Its broken lights on wasted lands
 Where old time harvests grew

Unploughed unsown, by scythe unshorn
 The poor forsaken farm fields lie,
Once rich and rife with golden corn
 And pale green breadths of rye

Of healthful herb and flower bereft,
 The garden plot no housewife keeps
Through weeds and tangle only left
 The snake, its tenant creeps

A lilac spray once blossom clad
 Sways bare before the empty rooms
Beside the roofless porch a sad,
 Pathetic red rose blooms

His track in mould and dust of drouth
 On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves,
And in the fireless chimney's mouth
 His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall
 Resounds no more on husking eves
No cattle low in yard or stall
 No thresher beats his sheaves

So sad so drear! It seems almost
 Some haunting Presence makes its sign
That down yon shadowy lane some ghost
 Might drive his spectral kine

MRS. PEIXADA.

BY SIDNEY LUSKA, AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN."

[Summary of chapters heretofore published.]

CHAPTER I

A CASE IS STATED

Mr Arthur Ripley finds visitors in his law office—three gentlemen: Mr Mendel an old neighbor, Mr Benjamin Peixada a Jew and his nephew Mr Rimo. Mr Peixada recalls to Arthur the murder of his brother Mr Bernard Peixada, five years ago. He had died at the hands of his wife and his coachman Edward Bolen, had received a death wound in the attempt to protect his employer. Mrs Peixada a young and handsome woman supposed by many to have been actuated by a desire to possess herself of her husband's wealth was acquitted at the trial on the plea of insanity. This acquittal has been the subject of much popular indignation. Claiming restoration to her reason she had taken out letters of administration on her husband's estate. Mr Peixada now claims to have discovered a will made by his brother and wishes to find his sister in law, who has the greater part of the property in her possession. Having made every possible effort to discover her and failed he impresses Arthur into his service for the accomplishment of this end and leaves with him a retainer of $250.

CHAPTER II

"A VOICE A MYSTERY"

"Good natured, impressionable, impractical Arthur Ripley" kept house with his friend, Mr Julian Hetzel in the upper stories of a house in Beekman place, New York city. They had a hammock swung on the roof, and an assortment of flowering shrubs growing there and there they passed their evenings sipping their coffee and smoking their cigarettes. On this particular evening their conversation ran on Arthur's case and Hetzel gave much sensible advice and suggestion. As they talked the tones of a wonderful soprano voice reached them. Hetzel explained that they came from the corner house opposite, which had been occupied only the day before. During the remainder of the evening they were absorbed in the music and in conjectures concerning the owner of the beautiful voice.

Arthur rose early the next morning and watched the house opposite for an hour, hoping to catch a glimpse of their new neighbor.

During business hours Arthur learned that Mrs Peixada had been last heard of in Vienna.

CHAPTER III (Statistical.)

Arthur seeks Mr Benjamin Peixada. They conclude to engage an attorney in Vienna to follow the lady in her travels from that city. Mr Peixada gives Arthur the newspaper reports of the trial for his brother's murder.

CHAPTER IV

THAT NOT IMPOSSIBLE SHE

That evening Hetzel had news for Arthur. He had learned that their new neighbor was Mrs Gabrielle Hart, a widow, and that the songstress was her companion Mrs Lehmyl, also a widow. At the end of a week the two ladies made a call on the occupants of the lower stories of Arthur's dwelling and he and Hetzel seized that occasion to pay their respects to their downstairs neighbors. Mrs Lehmyl proved to be a dignified and gracious woman. She had the bearing of an empress and the indications of a tremendous and inflexible will at the same time she was intensely womanly with a mouth expressive of tenderness and eyes eloquent of pathos and passion and mystery."

CHAPTER V

Arthur's acquaintance with Mrs Lehmyl advances. He and Hetzel are invited to take tea with their downstairs neighbors, and meet Mrs Hart and Mrs Lehmyl again.

As soon as is reasonable he calls on the latter ladies and makes the startling discovery that Mrs Lehmyl is a Jewess.

Arthur falls profoundly in love with Mrs Lehmyl and realizes his condition. His love is revealed to her by a look, and she grants him the interview he requests for the morrow.

CHAPTER VI

THE WOMAN WHO HESITATES

The Austrian lawyer writes Arthur a long letter. He has traced Mrs Peixada to London. She left London three years before and Arthur puts the matter into the hands of a London attorney.

When Arthur went with all impatience to keep his appointment with Mrs Lehmyl she was ill in her room and could not see him. After a wretched night a note came from Mrs Lehmyl apologizing for disappointing him. Of course he called again that same afternoon and was received. He proposed marriage, and was met by sad and decided objection. Ruth pleaded a fearful secret that would alter his love if he once should know it. She finally begged to tell him her secret but he refused to listen and overbore all her deep and earnest reluctance. She ends by confessing her love for Arthur and leaves her past out of sight.

CHAPTERS VII—VIII

ENTER MRS PEIXADA

After an engagement of four weeks Arthur Ripley and Ruth Lehmyl were married. They spent a happy honeymoon alone at Beacon Rock, the seaside cottage of Mr Flint, Arthur's god father to whom Arthur was indebted for a more than god fatherly interest and for many substantial favors.

Before leaving home Arthur had heard from the London attorney in regard to Mrs Peixada. All trace of her was lost. At the instance of Mr Peixada Arthur prepared the following advertisement for insertion in the newspapers:

Peixada—If Mrs Judith Peixada nee Karon, widow of Bernard Peixada Esq deceased, will communicate with her brother in law Benjamin Peixada, No. — Reade street New York she will confer a favor.

The frankness of the notice he thought would disarm suspicion and would be likely to influence her. It was however her brother in law's intention to have her arrested immediately if she would be found and have her tried for the murder of Edward Bolen her husband's former coachman for which an indictment stood against her.

No sooner was Arthur again in his office than he received an imperative summons from Mr Peixada. Mrs Peixada was in his private office.

* * * * *

Arthur obeyed with a palpitating heart. The trap has sprung. There was trouble in store for the poor woman he pitied her. It took some persuasion to induce him to confront the woman of whom he had heard so much. When he did enter the inner office he found there his own wife. Her instant conclusion was that her husband had betrayed her, and no word from him would she hear. Their interview was interrupted by the entrance of officers, who removed their prisoner to the Tombs.

CHAPTER IX.

Hetzel ran to meet her.

She was paler than ever her eyelids were red.

"We may as well drive home," she said. "She won't see him."

"For heaven's sake, why not?" asked Hetzel. "It will break him down."

"I'll tell you about it as we drive along."

"But how—how shall we break the news to him?"

"It's dreadful. You—you'd better speak to him now, before I get in."

Hetzel approached the carriage window.

"Arthur," he began, awkwardly, "try—try to keep quiet and not—the fact is—"

"Is she ill? Is she dead?" cried Arthur, with mad alarm.

"No, no, my dear boy, of course not. Only—only—just now—she—"

"She refuses to see me?"

"Well—"

"I was fully prepared for that. I knew she would."

His head sank upon his breast.

They had covered half the distance between the Tombs and Beekman Place, when at length Arthur said: "Please, Mrs. Hart, please tell us about—about your visit."

Mrs. Hart shot a glance at Hetzel, as much as to ask, "Shall I?" He nodded affirmative.

"There is not much to tell," she began. "They led me down a lot of stone corridors, and through a yard, and up a flight of stairs, and across a long gallery, past numberless little black iron doors, and at last we stopped before one of the doors, and the woman who was with me called out 'Peixada, alias Ripley'—only think of the indignity!—and after she had called it out that way two or three times, a little panel in the door flew open, and there—there was Ruth's face—so pale, so sad, and her eyes so large and awful—it—it made my heart sink. I supposed, of course, they were going to let me in; but no, they wouldn't. The prison woman said I must stand there, and say what I had to say to the prisoner in her presence."

Mrs. Hart paused, and swallowed a sob.

"Well, I stood there, so frightened at the sight of Ruth's face, that I didn't know what to do till by and by she said, very softly, 'Aren't you going—aren't you going to kiss me, dear?' Oh, her voice was so sweet and sad, I couldn't help it, but I burst out crying, and she cried, too, and she put her face up close to the open place in the door; and then we kissed each other, and then we just cried and cried, and couldn't speak a word."

The memory of her former tears brought fresh tears to Mrs Hart's eyes. Drying them she went on, "We were crying like that, and never thinking of anything else, when the prison woman said, 'If you have any communication to make to the prisoner, you'd better make it right off, because you can't stay here all day, you know.'—Then I began about Arthur. I said, 'Ruth, I wanted to tell you that Arthur is down outside and that he wishes to see you.'—Oh, if you could have seen the look that came upon her face! It made me tremble. I thought she was going to faint, or something. But no she said, very calmly, 'It would do no good for me to see Arthur. It would only pain him and myself. I do not wish to see him. I could not bear to see him.'—That is what she said."

"Go on, go on," groaned Arthur, as Mrs Hart paused.

"She said she didn't want to see you, and couldn't bear to. I said, 'But Ruth, you ought to see him. You and he ought to see each other, and try to understand each other.' She said, 'There is no misunderstanding between us. I understand everything.' 'Oh, no,' I said, 'no you don't. There is something which he wants to explain to you—about how he came to be in league with Mr Peixada'—'I don't care about that,' she said. 'There are some things which he cannot explain. I am miserable enough already. I need all my strength. I should break down if I were to see him.'—But I said, 'Consider him, Ruth. You can't imagine how unhappy he is. He loves you so much. It is breaking his heart.'—'Loves me?' she said, 'does he still pretend to love me? Oh, no, he does not love me. He never loved me. If he had loved me, he would never have done what he did. Oh, no,—I cannot see him. I will not see him. You may tell him that I said it would do no good for us to see each other. Everything is over and past between him and me'—she said all this calmly. But then suddenly she began to cry again and she was crying and sobbing as if her heart would break, and she couldn't speak a word, and all I could do was to try and soothe her a little, when the prison woman said I must come away. I tried to get her to let me stay—offered her money—but she said, 'No. It's dinner time now. No visitors are allowed in the building at dinner time. You must go.'—So, I had to leave Ruth alone."

"It is as I supposed," moaned Arthur. "She hates me. All is over and past between us, she said."

"Nonsense, man," protested Hetzel. "It is merely a question of time. Mrs Hart simply didn't have time enough. If she had been allowed to stay a half hour longer, your wife would have loved you as much as ever. She does love you as much as ever, now. But her heart is crushed and sore, and all she feels is the pain. It's less than twenty-four hours since the whole thing happened. She hasn't had time enough yet to think it over rationally. We're going to have her home again to-morrow, and if between the three of us we can't undeceive her respecting your relations with Peixada—bring her to hear and comprehend the truth—I'll be mightily surprised."

"But meanwhile," cried Arthur, "she is suffering the tortures of the damned. Oh, it's very easy to talk, and call it a question of time, and all that. It doesn't make the present agony any lighter to bear, does it?"

"Why, the prospect of early relief ought to lighten it, I think."

"But she—left to herself there in prison—and half crazy for grief—she may do something desperate—something that never can be remedied."

"I wouldn't pile imaginary troubles on our real ones," said Hetzel.

They drove for some blocks in silence.

"Did you give her her things, Mrs Hart?" Arthur asked, abruptly.

"No," said Mrs Hart. "they wouldn't let me. I forgot to tell you that they made me empty my pockets before they led me to her. The prison woman took the things, and said she would examine them, and then give her such as were not against rules."

"And—and I was a regular prison cell in which she was confined?"

"Oh, yes, it was horrible. The walls were whitewashed and there was only one little bit of a grated window, and the floor was of stone, and the bed was a narrow iron cot, and she had just a wretched old wooden stool to sit on, and, oh, the odor was something frightful."

"I believe we could procure some luxuries for her," said Hetzel. "That is, I believe a prisoner can buy this and that from the prison officials. But it would hardly be worth while, as her stay there is nearly over. Besides, I doubt whether she is conscious of the material discomforts. Did you tell her of our efforts to get bail for her?"

"Dear me, I forgot all about it."

"Perhaps you'd better write her a note when we get home. I'll send a messenger with it."

"All right, I will," acquiesced Mrs. Hart.

But in Beekman Place she said to Hetzel: "About that note you spoke of—I don't feel that I can trust myself to write. I am afraid I should say something that—that might—I mean I think I couldn't write to her. I should break down if I tried. Won't you do it, instead?"

"One word from you would comfort her more than a dozen from me."

"But—but it is such hard work for me to keep control of myself as it is—and if I should undertake to write—I—I—"

"Oh, very well," said Hetzel. "Can you let me have pen and paper?"

What he wrote ran thus:

My dear Mrs Ripley,—I only want to send you this line or two to tell you that your friends are hard at work in your behalf and that before this time to-morrow we mean to have you safe and sound at home. Meanwhile for Arthur's sake try to bear up and be of good cheer. The poor boy is breaking his heart about you. All I can do for him is to promise that in a few hours now he shall hold you in his arms again. I should like to make clear to you in this note how it was that he seemed to have had a share in the trickery by which you were betrayed; but I am afraid I might make a bungle of it and after all it is best that you should hear the tale from his own lips as you surely will to-morrow morning. I beg and pray that you will strive hard not to let this turn have any grave effect upon your health. That is what I most dread. Of other consequences I have no fear—and you need have none. If you will only exert your strength to bear it a little while longer and come home to us to-morrow sound and well in health, why we shall all live to forget that this break in our happiness ever occurred. I think I feel the full pain of your position. I know that it is of a sort to unnerve the stoutest of us. But I know, too, that you have a brave heart and your own mind and I beg of you for your own sake, for Arthur's, for Mrs Hart's to call upon them now.

Weather the storm for one more night, and then I vouch for the coming of blue skies. God bless you and be with you!

JULIAN HETZEL

"I want to add a postscript," said Arthur, when Hetzel had laid down his pen.

"Do you think you'd better?" asked Hetzel, dubiously.

"Let me have it, will you?" cried Arthur, savagely, and he held out his hand for the paper.

Hetzel gave it to him. On the blank space that was left he wrote: "Ruth—Ruth—my darling—for God's sake overcome your anger against me. Don't judge me before you have heard my defense. Be merciful, Ruth, and wait till you have let me speak and justify myself, before taking for granted that I have been guilty of treachery toward you. Oh, Ruth, how can you condemn me on mere appearances?—*me*, your husband. Oh, I'll see, Ruth, please write me an answer, saying that you have gotten over the anger you felt for me yesterday, and this morning, and that you will suspend judgment of me till I have had a chance to clear myself. I cannot write my explanation here now. I am not calm enough, and it is too long a story. Oh, Ruth, I feel as if I shall go wild, unless you will promise to wait about condemning me. Write me an answer at once, and send it by the messenger who brings you this. I can not say anything else except that I love you. Oh, you will kill me if you go on believing what you told Mrs Hart—that I do not love you. You must believe that I love you—you know I love you. Say in your answer that you know I love you. I love you as I never loved you—more than I ever loved you before, and I am your miserable husband, Arthur.

Oh, little Ruth, please cheer up, and don't be unhappy. If this thing should result seriously for your health, I—shall die. Dear little Ruth, just try to keep up until to-morrow morning. If you will only come home all right to-morrow morning then our suffering will not count. *Ruth!*"

Hetzel said, "I'll run out to the corner and find someone to carry this to her."

He went off. Mrs. Hart and Arthur sat silent and motionless in the parlor. In due time Hetzel got back. He took a seat and kept his peace. So the afternoon wore away. No one spoke. Their minds were busy enough, God knows, but busy with thoughts which they cared not shape in speech. The clock on the mantel-piece ticked with painful distinctness. Street sounds penetrated the closed windows—children's voices, at their games—the cries of fruit venders—hand-organ music—the noise of wheels on paving-stones—and reminded the listeners that the life of the city was going on very much as usual. Now and then a steam whistle shrieked on the river. Now and then one of our tongue-tied trio drew a deep, audible sigh. Ruth's piano, in the corner, was open. On the rack lay a sheet of music, and with it a tiny white silk handkerchief that she had doubtlessly thrown down carelessly, and left there, the day before. When Arthur perceived this, he got up, crossed the floor, took possession of it, and tucked it into his pocket.

Toward 6 o'clock the door bell rang. All three started violently. The same motion occurred to all three at once.

"It—it is from her. It is her answer," gasped Arthur, and began to breathe quickly.

Hetzel went to the door. After what seemed an eternity to those he had left behind he returned.

"No," he said replying to their glances, "not yet. It is only your office boy, Arthur. He has brought you your day's mail."

Arthur apathetically commenced to look over the envelopes. At length he came to one which he appeared on the point of opening. But, abruptly, he seemed to change his mind, and tossed it to Hetzel.

"Read that, will you, and tell me what he says," was his request.

Hetzel read the following:

OFFICE OF B. PEIXADA & CO.
No. — Leonard Street, N. Y.
Aug 1 188-.

Dear Sir—In view of the extraordinary occurrence of yesterday morning, I presume it is not necessary for me to say that your further services as attorney can be dispensed with. Please have the goodness to transfer my brother's will and all other papers in your keeping in reference to the case of my late sister-in-law, to Edwin Offenbach, Esq., attorney, No. — Broadway. I don't know your exact due to pay you, but if you do please send memorandum to above address and oblige. Respectfully yours,

B. PEIXADA

A. RIPLEY, Esq., Attorney, etc.

"He wants you to transfer his papers to another lawyer, and render your bill, that's all," said Hetzel.

"Oh, is that all?" Arthur rejoined. "Well then let me have his note."

Arthur put Peixada's note in his pocket. The trio relapsed into their former silence.

Again by and by the door bell rang. Again all three started. Again Hetzel went to the door.

Arthur leaned forward, and strained his ears. He heard Hetzel take down the chain; he heard the door creak open; he heard a boy's voice, rough and loud, say, "No answer. Here sign—will yer?" and then he sank back in his chair.

Hetzel stayed away for some minutes. Coming back, "It was the messenger," he said, "but he had no answer. The prison people told him that she said there was none."

It was now about 7 o'clock. Presently Bridget appeared upon the threshold, and asked to speak with her mistress. Mrs Hart stepped into the hall, where for a trice she and her servant conversed in low tones. Re-entering the parlor, she said, "Dinner. She came to tell me that dinner is ready. I had forgotten it. Will you come down?"

Hetzel rose. Arthur remained seated.

"Come, Arthur. Didn't you hear what Mrs Hart said? Dinner is ready," Hetzel began.

"Oh, you don't suppose I want any dinner, do you? You two go down, if you choose. I'll wait for you here."

"Now, be sensible, will you? Come down stairs with us. Whether you want to or not, you must eat something. You'll get sick, fasting like this. We've got enough on our hands as it is, without having a sick man to look after. Come along."

Hetzel took Arthur by the arm and led him out.

But their attempt at dinner was pretty doleful. Despite their long abstinence from food, none of them was hungry. Hetzel alone contrived to finish his soup. Mrs. Hart and Arthur could swallow no more than a few mouthfuls of bread and wine apiece.

Afterward they went back to the parlor. As before, Arthur sat still and nursed his thoughts. Hetzel picked up an illustrated book from the table, and began to turn the pages. Mrs. Hart said, "If you will excuse me, I think I'll lie down for a little. I have a splitting headache." She lay down on the sofa. Hetzel got a shawl and covered her with it.

The clock was striking ten, when for a third time the bell rang. For a third time Hetzel started to answer it. Arthur accompanied him. Hetzel opened the door. A telegraph boy confronted him.

"Ripley?" the boy demanded.

"Yes—yes," said Arthur, and seized hold of the dispatch that the boy held out.

But his courage forsook him. He turned white, and leaned against the wall for support. "Some—something has happened to her," he gasped. "Read it for me, Hetz, and let me know the worst."

"No, it isn't from her. It's from Mr Flint," said Hetzel after he had read it.

"Oh," sighed Arthur. "Well, what does he say?"

"Here."

Hetzel put the telegram into Arthur's hands. Its contents were:

"Victory! Meet me to-morrow morning 10:30 at district attorney's office. Everything satisfactorily arranged. Absolutely nothing to fear. ARTHUR FLINT."

"There," Hetzel added, "now I hope you'll brace up a little."

"I suppose I ought to," said Arthur. "Any how I'll try."

Mrs Hart was much relieved. Indeed, her spirits underwent a considerable reaction. Her eyes brightened, and she cried, "Oh, to think. The dear child will be home again by luncheon time to-morrow."

"And now," put in Hetzel, "I would counsel [illegible] and Arthur to go to bed. A night's rest will work wonders for you."

"Yes, I think so, too," agreed Mrs Hart. "But you—you will not leave us? You will sleep in our spare room?"

"Oh, thank you. Yes, perhaps I'd better stay here, so as to be on hand in case anything should happen."

All three climbed the staircase. Mrs Hart showed Hetzel to his quarters, and inspected them to satisfy herself that everything was in proper order for his comfort. Then he escorted her back to her own bed chamber. Arthur was standing in the hall. Mrs Hart bade them good night, and disappeared. Thereupon Hetzel, turning to Arthur, said, "Now, old boy, go straight to bed, and refresh yourself with a sound sleep. Good bye till morning."

But Arthur stopped him. In a voice that betrayed some embarrassment, he began, "I say, Julian, I wonder whether you would mind very much my sleeping with you. You see, I—I haven't been in there,"—pointing to the door in front of them—"Since—since—" He broke off.

"Oh, of course. You don't feel like being left alone. I understand. Come on," said Hetzel.

"Thanks," said Arthur. "Yes, that's it. I don't feel like being left alone."

The sky was overcast the next morning, and a cold wind blew across the river. Hetzel and Mrs. Hart were up betimes; but Arthur, who had tossed restlessly about for the earlier half of the night, slept till late. He did not show his face down stairs till 9 o'clock.

"We want to start out in about half an hour, Arthur," said Hetzel. "That will give us time to stop at your office, before going to the district-attorney's."

"What do we want to stop at my office for?"

"Why, to attend to the matters Peixada wrote to you about—return the will—and so forth."

"Oh, yes. I had forgotten."

"Then, I suppose, Mrs Hart, that we shall be back home here for lunch, and bring Ruth with us. But if we shouldn't turn up till somewhat later, you mustn't alarm yourself. There's no telling how long the legal formalities may take."

"You speak as though you were going to leave me behind," said Mrs. Hart.

"Why, I didn't think you would want to go down town with us. The weather is so threatening, and the district attorney's office is so unpleasant a place. I took it for granted that you would prefer to stay home and wait for our return."

"Oh, no. I should go wild, waiting here alone. You must let me accompany you. I want to be the first—no, the second—to greet our little Ruth."

Hetzel made no further opposition.

They went straight to Arthur's office. There he did the Peixada documents up in a bundle, directed the same to Mr. Edwin Offenback, and told his office boy to deliver it to Mr. Offenbach in person. Then they proceeded on foot up Broadway and down Chambers street to the district attorney's.

The identical lot of supercilious clerks with whom Hetzel had had it out the day before, were lolling about now in the anteroom.

"We wish to see Mr. Romer," Hetzel announced.

Nobody seemed to be much impressed by this piece of information.

"Come, you fellow," Hetzel went on, addressing one young gentleman in particular, who appeared to have no more weighty duty to perform than the trimming of his finger nails, "just take this card in to Mr Romer—will you?—and look sharp about it."

The young gentleman glanced up languidly, surveyed his interlocutor with a mingling of pity and amusement, at length drawled, "Say, Jim, see what this party's after," and returned to his toilet.

Hetzel's brows contracted.

"What do you want to see Mr. Romer about?" demanded Jim, leisurely lifting himself from the desk atop which he had been seated.

Hetzel's brows contracted a little more closely. There was an ugly look in his eyes.

"What do I want to see Mr Romer about?" he repeated. "I'll explain that to Mr Romer. What I want you to do is to conduct us to Mr. Romer's office, and I want you to do that at short notice, or, I promise you, I'll find out the reason why."

Hetzel had spoken quietly, but with an inflection that was unmistakable.

"Well, step this way, then, will you?" said Jim, the least bit crestfallen.

They followed him into Mr Romer's private room.

Romer was seated at his desk. Mr. Flint was seated hard by at a table, examining some papers. Both rose at the entrance of the visitors.

"Ah, Arthur, my dear boy," Mr Flint exclaimed, "here you are!" He clapped his god-son heartily upon the shoulder, and proceeded to pay his compliments to Mrs Hart and Hetzel.

"How-do, Ripley?" said Romer. "Glad to see you."

Thereupon befell a silence. Nobody seemed to know what to say next.

Finally Mr Flint began. "I think," he said, "I ought to tell you that Mr Romer here is to be thanked for all the good luck we have met with. Except for his intercession—except, I may say, for his very eloquent pleading in our behalf, Mr. Orson would not have considered the bail question for a moment. As it is, Mr. Romer has persuaded him—but, perhaps, you had better go on," he added, abruptly, turning to Romer.

"Well," said Romer, "the long and short of it is that Mr Orson agrees to accept bail in $25,000. You know Ripley, it's our rule not to take bail at all in cases of this sort, and so he had to fix a large amount to ward off scandal."

"And here are the papers, all ready to be signed," said Mr Flint.

"But where—?" Hetzel began.

"Yes, just so. I was coming to that," Romer interposed. "We've sent down for her, and she'll be there before long. But what I was going to say was this. Mr Orson makes it a condition that before bail is accepted she be required—to plead."

"Well?" queried Hetzel.

"Well, you see, she must put in her plea of not guilty in—in open court."

"What!" cried Arthur. "Subject her to—to that, and that, and—drag her up to the bar of a crowded courtroom, and—and—oh, it will kill her! You might as well kill her outright."

"Is this absolutely necessary?" asked Hetzel.

"Mr Orson made it a *sine qua non*," replied Romer, "and if you'll listen to me for a moment, I'll tell you why."

He paused, gnawed his moustache for an instant, at length resumed, "You know, Ripley, we never should have gone at this case at all, except for you. That's so, isn't it? All right. Now what I want to make plain is that we are to blame. You started us, didn't you? We found grounds. We unearthed that old indictment, which otherwise might have lain mouldering in its pigeon hole till the day of doom. We did it, simply because you urged us to. We never should have moved in the matter, except for you. I want you to confess that this is a true statement of the facts."

"Oh, yes, it's true," groaned Arthur.

"All right, Ripley. That's just what I wanted to bring out. Now I can pass on to point two. Point two is this. I suppose you are very sorry for what's happened. I know we are—at least I am awfully sorry. And what's more, I feel—I feel—hang it, I feel uncommonly friendly toward you, Ripley, old boy. Don't you understand? I want to do all I can to get you out of this confounded mess. And so, what I went to work to do with Mr Orson was not only to induce him to take bail, but also, don't you see, to get him to drop the case. What I urged upon him was this. I said, 'Look here, Mr. Orson, we didn't start this business, did we? Then why the deuce should we press it? The chances of conviction aren't great, and anyhow we've got our hands full enough, without raking up worm-eaten indictments. I say, as long as she has turned out to be who she is, I say, let's leave matters in *statu quo*.' That's what I said to Mr. Orson."

"By Jove, Romer, you—you're a brick," was the most Arthur could respond. There was a frog in his voice.

"Well, sir," Romer continued, "I put it before Mr Orson in that shape, and argued with him a long time about it. But what struck him was this. 'What will the public say?' he asked. 'Now it's got into the papers, there'll be mischief to pay if we don't push it.' And you can't deny, Ripley, that's a pretty serious difficulty.—Well, he and I, we talked it all over, and considered about all the pros and cons, and the upshot of it was that he said, 'All right, Romer. I have no desire to carry the matter further than is necessary to set us right before the public. So what I'll consent to is to have bail fixed in a large sum—say $25,000—and then she must plead in open court. That'll satisfy the reporters. Then we'll put the indictment back into the safe, and let it lie. As long as we're so in with the public, I don't care.'—That's what Mr. Orson said. So now, you see, she's got to plead in open court, to prevent the newspapers from raising Cain with us, and the bail's got to be pretty considerable for the same reason. But after that's settled, you can take her home and rest easily. As long as we're in office the charge won't be revived, and by the time we are superseded, it will be an old story and forgotten by all hands."

"You see," Mr Flint said, "how much we have to thank Mr Romer for."

"And I hope Mr Romer will believe that we appreciate his kindness to the full," added Hetzel.

"I—I—God bless you, Romer," blurted out Arthur.

"Yes. God bless you, God bless you," was Mrs Hart's contribution, accompanied by tears.

"Well," said Romer, "to come down to particulars, we've got a crowded calendar to-day, and so the court-room is likely to be full of people. I wanted to make this pleading business as easy as possible for her, and on that account I've sent an officer after her already. Just as soon as the judge arrives, she can put in her plea. Then we'll all come back here, and have the papers signed, and then you can go home and be happy. Now, if you'll follow me, I'll take you into the court-room by the side entrance."

"Oh, we—I don't want to go into the court-room. I couldn't stand it. Let us wait here till it is over," whimpered Arthur through chattering teeth.

Romer looked surprised. "Just as you please," he said, "but prisoners generally like to see a friendly face near them, when they're called up to plead."

"Ripley doesn't know what he's saying," put in Hetzel. "Of course we will follow you into court." In a lower tone, turning to Arthur, "You don't mean that you want her to go through that ordeal alone, do you?" he demanded.

"Oh, I forgot about that," Arthur confessed.

"But—but," asked Mrs Hart, "can't we see her and speak to her before she has to appear in court?"

"I don't think that could be managed," replied Romer, "without some delay. You know, I want to have her plead the moment she gets here, so as to avoid the crush. It'll only take a few minutes. You'd better come now."

They followed Romer out of his office, down a long, loomy corridor, along which knots of people stood, chatting and smoking rank cigars, and into the general sessions court room—the court room that Arthur had visited a few months before out of idle curiosity to witness the scene of Mrs Peixada's trial.

There were already about forty persons present—half dozen lawyers at the counsel table, busy with books and papers; a large number of sleepy cattle looking citizens who read newspapers, and appeared bored—probably gentlemen of the jury—and a residue of damp, dirty, dismal individuals, including a few tattered women, who were, doubtless, like those with whom we are chiefly concerned, come to watch the fate of some unfortunate friend. Everybody kept very still, so that the big clock on the wall made itself distinctly heard even to the furthest corner of the room. Its hands marked five minutes to eleven. The suspense was painful. It seemed to Arthur that he had grown a year older in the interval that elapsed before the clock solemnly tolled the hour.

Romer had chairs placed for them within the bar, a little to the right of the clerk's desk, so that they would not be more than six feet distant from the prisoner when she stood up to speak. Then he left them saying, "I'll see whether the judge has got down. I want to ask him to go on the bench promptly, as a favor to me."

Soon afterward a loud rapping sounded upon the door that led from the corridor, and the officers who were scattered about the room simultaneously called, "Hats off."

The judge, with grave and rather self conscious mien, stalked past our friends and took his position on the bench. Romer followed at a few paces. He smiled at Arthur, and crossed to the district-attorney's table.

There was a breathing space of silence. Then the crier rose, and sang out his time honored admonition, "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, all persons having business with this court," etc. to the end.

Another moment of silence.

The clerk untied a bundle of papers, ran them over, got upon his feet, and exchanged a few whispered words with the judge. Eventually he turned around and faced the audience.

Ah, how still Arthur's heart stood, as the clerk cried in rasping metallic accents "Judith Peixada, alias Ruth Ripley, to the bar!"

There were by this time quite seventy five spectators present. Every one of them leaned forward on his chair and craned his neck eagerly to catch a good glimpse of the prisoner. In the distance, somewhere, resounded a harsh click, (as of a key turned in a stiff lock) succeeded by a violent clang, (as of an iron door opened and slammed to, in haste.) Then, up the aisle leading from the rear of the court room, advanced the figure of a lady dressed in black. She had to run the gauntlet of those seventy five on lookers, more than one of whom was bold enough to obtrude himself upon her path, and stare her squarely in the face. She had no veil.

But she marched bravely on, looking fixedly ahead, and at last reached the railing where she had to halt. She was terribly pale. Her features were hard and peaked. Her underlip was pressed tight between her teeth. Her face might have been of marble. It contrasted sharply with the black hair above it and the black gown underneath. Her eyes were empty of expression, like those of one who is blind. She appeared not to see her friends at any rate she gave them no sign of recognition. Yet they were only a few feet away, and almost exactly in front of her. She stood motionless, with both hands resting on the rail.

What tongue or pen shall dare to speak or write of Arthur Ripley's feelings at this moment, as he beheld his wife, standing within arm's reach of him, a prisoner in a court of law, prey to a hundred devouring eyes, and recognized his utter helplessness to interfere and shield her?

"Judith Peixada alias Ruth Ripley," began the clerk, in the same mechanical, metallic voice, "You have been indicted for murder in the first degree upon the person of Edward Bolen, late of the first ward of the city of New York, deceased, and against the peace of the people of the state of New York, and their dignity. How say you, are you guilty or not guilty of the felony as stated?"

The prisoner's hands clutched tightly at the railing. She drew a deep breath. Her pale lips parted. So low that only those within a radius of a yard or two could hear, she said, "I am——guilty."

The clerk assumed that he had misunderstood. "Come, speak up louder," he said, roughly. "How do you plead?"

A spasm contracted the prisoner's features. She bit her lip. Her hands shook violently. She repeated, "I plead guilty."

The clerk's face betrayed a small measure of surprise. Speedily controlling it, however, he began to recite the formula for such case made and provided. "You answer that you are guilty of the felony as charged in the indictment, and so your plea shall stand record——"

"One moment, Mr Clerk," the judge at his point interrupted.

Mr Flint and Hetzel were looking into each others faces with blank consternation. Arthur's head had dropped forward upon his breast. Mrs Hart sprang to her feet, ran toward the prisoner, grasped her arm and cried out, "Oh it isn't true. You don't know what you have said, Ruth. It is not true—she is not guilty, sir," directing the last words to the clerk. The onlookers shifted in their seats and conversed together. The court officers hammered with their gavels, and commanded, "Order—silence!" Mr Romer stood up and tried to catch the judge's eye.

"One moment, Mr Clerk," the judge had said, then addressing himself to the culprit: "The plea that you offer, Judith Peixada, ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be accepted. The penalty for murder in the first degree is fixed by law, and that penalty is hanging. No discretionary alternative is left to the magistrate. Therefore to permit you to enter a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree, would be to permit self-destruction. It has never been the custom of our courts to accept that plea, though, naturally, they have seldom enough had occasion to decline it. If I remember rightly, the Connecticut tribunals have in one or two instances allowed that plea to be recorded, but, unless I am misinformed the statutes of Connecticut empower the sentencing officer to choose between death and imprisonment for life. I cannot consistently and conscientiously violate our precedents, and for that reason I must decline to entertain the plea that you have offered. If, however, you are in your heart persuaded of your guilt, and wish to spare the people the expense and labor of a trial before a jury, I will accept a plea of murder in the second degree, the punishment for which, I must beg you to recollect, is confinement at hard labor in the state prison for the term of your natural life. The clerk will now put the question to you, Judith Peixada, and you are at full liberty to reply to it as you deem fit."

"If the court please," said Romer, "I should like to make a brief statement before these proceedings are continued."

"Certainly," said the judge. "You can wait, Mr Clerk, until we have heard from the district attorney."

Every man and woman in the court room, save only two, strained forward to catch each syllable that Romer might pronounce. The two exceptions were the prisoner and her husband. He sat huddled in his chair, apparently deaf and blind to what was going on around. She leaned heavily upon the railing in front of her and the expression in her eyes was one of weary indifference.

"Will you kindly see that a chair is furnished, so that the prisoner may rest herself?" Romer asked of the clerk.

An attendant brought a chair. The prisoner sat down.

"If your honor please," said Romer, "I desire to state that, in case the prisoner be allowed to plead to murder in the second degree, it will be against the protest of the people. The evidence in support of the indictment is of such a nature as to admit of doubt concerning the prisoner's guilt, and if it were submitted to a jury I think the chances would be even whether they would acquit or convict her. The people feel that there is evidence enough to justify a trial, but they are reluctant to become accessories to what in their judgment may be the hasty act of an ill advised woman. It is the duty of the district-attorney to endeavor to secure a conviction—it would be his duty to consent to a plea—when fully convinced in his own mind of the accused person's legal guilt. But where he is doubtful, or at least not entirely satisfied, of that guilt, as I confess to being in the case at bar, it is his duty to submit the question for arbitration to an impartial jury. That, your honor, is the stand which I am compelled to take in these premises. I entertain grave doubts of the prisoner's guilt—which doubts could only be set at rest by a verdict rendered in the regular way by a jury. I protest therefore against the entry of a plea such as your honor has suggested, and, if the court please, I desire that the protest on the part of the people be made a matter of record."

Mr Flint and Hetzel breathed more freely. Mrs. Hart fanned herself with manifest agitation.

The judge replied, "The clerk will procure a transcript of the district-attorney's remarks from the stenographer, and enter the same in the minutes. In reply to those remarks I feel called upon to say that it is to be presumed that the prisoner at the bar, better than any one else, is competent to decide upon the question of her own guilt or innocence. She certainly cannot be in doubt as to whether she committed the felony charged against her. The court has already enlightened her respecting the sentence that will be imposed in the event of her pleading guilty of murder in the second degree. Whatever evidence might be adduced in her behalf at a trial is certainly not to be weighed against her own voluntary and unconstrained confession. It would be contrary to public policy and to good morals for the court to seal the prisoner's lips, as the district attorney appears anxious to have him do. The clerk will now put the necessary inquiries to her, and if she elect to offer the plea in debate, the court will feel obliged to accept it."

Romer bowed and sat down.

The clerk forthwith proceeded to business.

"Judith Peixada, stand up," he ordered. Upon her obeying, he rattled off: "Judith Peixada, do you desire to withdraw your plea of guilty of murder in the first degree, and substitute for the same a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, as charged in the second count of the indictment? If so, say 'I do.'"

"Mrs Hart cried, "No—no! She does not! Don't you see that the child is sick? How should she know whether she is guilty or not? Oh, it will be monstrous if you allow her to say that she is guilty!"

"Order—silence!" called the officers. One of them seized Mrs. Hart's arm and pushed her into a chair.

The prisoner's lips moved. "I do," she whispered.

"You answer," went on the clerk, "that you are guilty of the felony of murder in the second degree, as charged in the second count of the indictment, and so your plea shall stand recorded. What have you now to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you according to law?"

Romer stepped forward. "If your honor please," he said, "the people are not yet prepared to move for sentence. In the absence of counsel for the prisoner, I must take it upon myself to request that sentence be suspended for at least one week."

"The court suspends sentence till this day week at 11 o'clock in the forenoon," said the judge, "and meantime the prisoner is remanded to the city prison."

The prisoner was at once led away.

To be continued.

They Lie and They Know It

Walla Walla Journal

Some unprofitable discussion, over a matter settled in the minds of ninety-nine one hundredths of the people of the Pacific northwest has risen in regard to the Mitchell letters, and Walla Walla enjoys the proud distinction of being the only place where a doubt of the authenticity of these letters is publicly paraded. The genuineness of these letters was sufficiently authenticated to induce a court to grant a decree of divorce on the evidence furnished by them. The best experts pronounced them genuine at that time, and since the publication of the fac simile, the almost universal testimony of men familiar with Mitchell's handwriting has been on the side of their genuineness. Yet there are men who maintain, in spite of the most cumulative evidence to the contrary, that the earth makes diurnal revolutions around the sun.

HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU

So you are my sister's new beau are you—
 The one she caught at the ball?
I heard her telling my mamma so
 Just as I came through the hall.

She says you are awfully stupid,
 And you cannot dance at all
It's just because you are rich I guess
 Made you the "catch" at the ball

And she says that when you are married
 She'll teach you a thing or two
I don't think I'd be taught by a girl
 If I were a man like you

What! Not going already are you?
 Jack never hurried off so
Sister will be down in a minute
 And be real angry I know
 —*Atlanta Constitution*

WHY SHE DID IT.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE

I had been writing letters in my room during the greater part of the autumn afternoon. About 6.30 I opened my window and leaned out to enjoy the fresh breeze and the color of the western sky; the sun had been below the horizon for twenty minutes. My window overlooked the long, tree-shaded garden at the back of my aunt's dwelling, where I had been spending a month. A woodbine was trained over this side of the house, and its tendrils, now glowing with crimson leaves, stretched across the window. Although, therefore, I could see through them easily enough, I was invisible from outside as I sat with my arm on the sill and my head on my hand.

The excitement of the event which had so lately occurred had left me but a heavy depression remained. To follow the whimsical mazes of a labyrinth may, under certain circumstances, be an agreeable pastime, but it is anything but agreeable when you are in dread lest each new turn bring you face to face with a bottomless pitfall or a grizzly monster. In such a labyrinth of mind I was now involved, and although I held a clue in my hand I feared to follow it. Ignorance was preferable to such a solution as that which alone seemed the probable one. Yet, however firmly I shut my eyes or arrested my fears, I felt that, sooner or later, the horror must confront me.

As I leaned on the window sill and looked out into the glowing dusk, I heard the door of the back sitting room open softly, and a light step upon the veranda. A moment afterwards the slender graceful figure which I knew too well, descended the steps into the garden and hastened down the path. The tall standard rose bushes meeting the pendent branches of the over-laden pear trees, soon obscured her from my sight, but I could still hear in the deep stillness, the soft imprint of her foot on the gravel walk. In another moment this, too, was lost.

My long anxiety and suspense had sharpened my faculties and stimulated my imagination and though there was nothing extraordinary in the separate fact that Madeline Morrison had stepped out into the garden, I could not regard it as a separate fact. I could not help associating it with past facts and future possibilities. I had an impulse (which, however, I restrained,) to go down and follow her. I remained where I was, and, presently I heard—or fancied I heard—the sound of voices. It came very faintly to my ears, but it appeared to come from the direction of the little summer house, which stood just to the right of the path, near the further end of the garden. One's recognition of the *timbre* of a voice is a very strange thing. The sound itself was barely perceptible, and yet I was unable to free myself from the persuasion that it was Fordyce Greenough's voice that was speaking down there with Madeline.

Fordyce, however, had left the house the day before the robbery, three days in all, and it was very unlikely that he should have returned so soon and so secretly. When I say unlikely, of course I mean ostensibly so. But if my surmises as to the relations between him and Madey had any foundation, the likelihood was the other way. The outlook in that direction was dark, so dark that I shrunk from accepting it. If it was so, it was now too late to prevent it, and no long time could pass before the truth came out. I must wait till then and then circumstances must determine my action.

After a while—ten minutes, perhaps—Madey returned as she came, and re-entered the house by the back sitting room door. She walked with her hands behind her and her head down, and did not once look up toward my window.

Although the evidence so strongly pointed to her as guilty of the robbery, and although the indications were so numerous that she cared for Fordyce rather than for me, and perhaps committed the crime for his sake, notwithstanding all this, I felt that I loved her as passionately as ever. I would have condoned any sin, and married her on the spot—if she would have had me. But that was the difficulty. I did not believe she would have me. I had never asked her in so many words, it is true. But one has intuitions, which go before words and deeds. Few women can wholly conceal their love from the eyes of the lover.

I sat until it was nearly dark, and then went down stairs, put on my hat and entered the garden. I saw nothing of either Mrs Crampton (my aunt) nor of Madey; they were probably together in my aunt's room. I sauntered down the path, brushing my head here and there against the pear tree boughs. The stars were visible in the sky and the dew was falling. I reached the little summer house and sat down in one of the rustic chairs inside it. I found a cigar in my pocket, which I lighted. I dropped the match, still burning, on the table. It illuminated a little space on the table's surface and the light sparkled against a small object lying there. I stooped down and examined it. It was a precious stone, a large sapphire. It belonged to the set of which I had been robbed three days before.

These sapphires were a family heirloom, and had flashed on the arms and bosoms of my female ancestors during some hundreds of years past. My father had had them removed from their setting, which was old-fashioned, and did less than justice to the splendor of the stones. Before they could be reset, however my mother, for whose adornment they were destined, died, and ever since they had been kept loose in her little jewel box. When my father's death (a few months previous to the present date) had left me alone, with a fortune larger than I knew what to do with, I disposed of the gloomy old house and most of its furniture, and came to board with my aunt, partly because she was my only living relative, and partly with a purpose of making some arrangement whereby she might share in my riches. For my father had had a desperate quarrel with her years ago, and as they never were reconciled, he had duly failed to remember her in his will. But I had no desire either to maintain the quarrel, or to keep anything which the quarrel only had given me.

Now this aunt of mine—Mrs. Euphrasia Crampton was her name—was a lady of marked eccentricity. She had never married, although to judge from the hints she let fall, she had in her day fascinated the leading men in society. The fascination must have been moral and intellectual rather than physical, for at no period of her career could any one ever have connected her aspect with any conception of the beautiful. My aunt was tall and corpulent of figure and her deportment lacked grace. She took snuff copiously and wore a single eyeglass after the style of young men of fashion. Though her income was very limited she habitually wore satins and other rich stuff of copious hues. Her voice was deep and had unexpected ups and downs in it. She was subject to profound fits of melancholy, alternating with a girlish and almost coquettish vivacity. Her memory was in so abnormal a state as sometimes to make her appear as one too little careful of truth—an appearance which her over colored imagination enhanced. She occasionally said and did unexpected things and the energy of her prejudices was equaled only by their perversity.

Nevertheless, I was fond of the old lady, and I had reason to think she was fond of me. She accepted and yet with a certain indifference, my suggestions as to some rearrangement of the estate in her favor, and without in the least making much of me in a favor-currying spirit, she allowed me to feel that she thought me a good fellow, and after her own old fashion made me welcome in her house. I am not sure that I should have stayed with her so contentedly, however, had it not been, for her young cousin Madeline Morrison, who was also a visitor there. I will not attempt to describe this girl further than to say that she was tall, dark, slender, beautiful in feature and gesture, and very difficult to fathom. She seemed shy and yet I could not be sure whether what appeared to be shyness was not in reality reticence or secretiveness. She was extremely clever, but she never displayed her cleverness, and the veil she drew over it was raised only occasionally and involuntarily. I fell in love with her at sight, but, though she treated me with courtesy and consideration, I had no means of determining whether or not I was an object of indifference to her. She was poor, and I was a "good match," so far as worldly considerations go, and (not to flatter myself) inoffensive in other respects; but I could not find grounds for believing that either of these facts influenced her. Unless her heart was touched she would have

none of me, were I the angel
child in person. And what her
she could tell.

I should have felt less anxious
ever, but for the appearance
young gentleman of handsome
pleasing address, whose name
Greenough. His presence
nearly as I could discover) to
father had been a near friend
teen or twenty years before
manners were both good, but
thorough-going scape-grace
needed no magician to perceive
believed him to be not in
rough shod over the laws of
honesty to compass his ends
themselves into a determination
luxuries of life at any cost. He
what money he may have had
shaping his course so as to be
money of others. I was surprised
aunt tolerated him, but I suppose
in him only the child that he
knew his father. I was not
prised but distressed that Madeline
him a courtesy which has the
best of being more cordial than
demeanor toward me. And, finally
plexed to understand what he
by his visit. Of course, Madeline
tion enough in one sense; but
should contemplate making a
ever beautiful) his wife, was out
tion and certainly my aunt could
him. Meanwhile, Fordyce behaved
with a good-natured freedom and
which irritated me not a little
him the justice to say that he never
row money of me. Whatever
were on a larger scale than a
$100 would satisfy. But he made
fun of my aunt, addressing to
protestations of affection and
she had been a lovely young heiress
did not box his ears a dozen times
not imagine. Possibly she might
simply amused at his antics. She
attentions with a certain dry comp
appeared to like him the better
worse for offering them.

This digression has been long, but
sential to the matter in hand. A few
fore I came to my aunt's I sent on my
luggage, and with it the jewel box
the sapphires. They were greatly
the two ladies, even Madeline going
beyond her usual reserve in praising
course it was my intention—should
ever consent to become mine—the
phires should become hers, and I asked
let the box remain in her room among
valuables. Here was a corner room
be entered only through Mrs. Crampton's
consented, indifferently enough, and
more was said about it. In due season
Fordyce's visit came to an end. The
ing Madeline had come into the break
with a pale but composed face, and
her eyes on me.

"Did you take your sapphires from
yesterday?"

"No," I answered, surprised at the

"Then they have been stolen," she

"Nonsense!" exclaimed my aunt

But it turned out that Madeline was
examined the room and all the app
carefully. There was no sign of any
having been used. The sapphires, by her
own showing, had been in her
she went to bed. All the windows
but one, at the head of the bed, was
fastened a wire mosquito netting. The
tween her room and my aunt's was
but my aunt's was locked. There
no way by which anyone could have
from outside. And yet the sapphires
Who took them?

My first thought was to communicate
the police but my second thought
That suspicion, at which I have hinted
serious. Terrible and incredible the
idea was, I could not escape from the
that Madey had taken the stones.
more solicitous to keep my suspicions
knowledge than I was to recover the
order to quiet the persistent objurgations
aunt, however, I pretended to have
to a detective agency. But this pretense
soon become transparent; and what
done then?

I put the stone which I had found
summer house in my pocket, and
the path. At the door on the veranda
Madeline. As I mounted the steps she

"Do you know where your aunt is?"

"Is she not in her room?"

"She is not in the house."

"I have not seen her since 4 o'clock."

"She never goes out at this time,"
Madeline, "but she must have made
tion this evening. I suppose she will
soon."

We waited, but we waited in vain
did not return. The night passed
did not appear. I was appalled;
what to think. Could Madeline be at
tom of this mystery too? She looked
but she did not lose her self-control.
times the words were on my lips
have revealed to her my thoughts of
days, but when her eyes met mine,
fer nothing—I could believe nothing
her. If it were impossible she was
it was more impossible that she was
cent. But the disappearance of the
was too serious a matter to be let alone
dawn I prepared to put all the resources
neighborhood in requisition to trace
eline did nothing to restrain me,
seemed strangely ill at ease.
said, "Perhaps we had better wait
your aunt will send word where she

"Do you mean that she has left us
ally?"

"I am afraid so."

"What makes you think so?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Madeline," I said, "did you speak
in the garden last night?"

"Yes, to Fordyce Greenough. I
letter and a package from your aunt
plied, without hesitation.

"What was in the packet?"

"I don't know. She said it was
his, which he had left behind him."

I took the sapphire from my pocket
her where I had found it. She turned
looked me in the face. "Then you
pected it, too?" she said in a low voice.

"Suspected what?"

"What else could there be to
took them?"

Scarcely had she uttered these words
carriage drove up to the door
Greenough got out and assisted
to alight. It was my aunt, Mrs.
Crampton.

The story was soon told, but
sake I will give it in my words instead
dyce's.

My aunt was an opium eater, and
doubt affected her brain and
moral perceptions. She had
Fordyce's attentions in earnest
in love with him. After he went
had made up her mind to elope
never doubting that he reciprocated
passion. To make things
fortable, she had possessed herself
phires—perhaps with some obscure
they were a part of the property
tended to make over to her. She
word to Fordyce that she had an im
information to make to him and
be in the garden, secretly, at a certain
had the sapphires ready in a packet
saying she would meet him at the
railway station. Fordyce was
by this communication (which he
until after he had left the garden)
to the station, as the quickest means
ing an explanation. Mrs. Crampton
him accompany her in the
it was not until they were
she revealed to him her past
sent purposes. The poor young
and alarm may be imagined;
volved with an elderly female
000 worth of stolen jewels. He
prevailing on her to alight at the
but there was no train back until
they had to spend the night there
this time seemed to have forgotten
ment scheme, and was at a loss
she was and how she got there
devout thankfulness that Fordyce
livered her safe and sound at home
gether with the sapphires. As he
me, "It was bad enough, but it might
worse."

My aunt never afterwards
isode—whether because she had
for some other reason, could
But it led to a further acquaintance
Fordyce and myself, and I
terially to modify my opinion of
and was afterwards able to put
to make his way in the
he did to the satisfaction
cerned. He finally married
girl, and is now very happy,
happy as are Madeline and I.
death I told my wife of the
during those three fearful days
soul. "That never occurred to
smiling "perhaps because
should wear the sapphires
And well do they become her.

Cleveland and the

Washington Dispatch Cincinnati

Mr. Cleveland's position is
is just this: They respect him
has and damn him for his
complexion has it come,
spoils alone gives him

SOMETIME.

What I do thou knowest not now but tho
know hereafter.—*Christ*

Sometime when all life's lessons hav
 learned
And sun and stars forever more have set
The things which our weak judgment ha
 spurned
The things o'er which we grieved with
 wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine more in deeper tints of blu
And we shall see how all God's plans were
And how what seemed reproof was lo
 true

And we shall see how while we frown and
God's plans go on as best for you and me
How when we called he heeded not our cr
Because his wisdom to the end could see
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's
We find the wormwood and rebel and sh
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his fa
Oh do not blame the loving Father so
But wear your sorrow with obedient grac

And you shall shortly know that lengthened
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his fr
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send
If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within and all God's workings
We could interpret all this doubt and strife
And for each mystery would find a key

But not to-day. Then be content, poor hea
God's plans like lilies pure and white un
We must not tear the close shut leaves apa
Time will reveal the hidden cups of gold
And if through patient toil we reach the lan
Where weary feet with sandals loose, ma
Then shall we know and clearly understan
I think that we shall say "God knew th
 —*Bishop Hunti*

A THOUSAND POUN

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON

Written for the Sunday Oregonian

For a lady who is about to pass a
day with her lover, the twenty fifth
versary of her birthday, it can not b
that Rose Bellwood looked the incar
of earthly happiness. She sat alo
expectant in the drawing room of
Lodge—a small house in a new dist
London occupied by Mrs Bellward a
two daughters Rose and Clara. Th
wards were not rich and the hous
that spickless appearance which i
observable when the services of th
professional domestic had been dis
by the combined forces of all the fe
inmates.

As I have said, Rose sat in the
drawing room with its well worn rep
ture its center table with a photo
album and a few gift books in which
body's selection from English Ch
poetry was conspicuous. On a side
was a stuffed bird under a glass cas
the window between the stiffly sa
lace curtains, a live bird swung trium
in a brightly gilded cage untouched
sympathetic instinct to tell him tha
under him, in a vault of glass, a b
with moveless wings and songless
was preserved perpetually in state
enough the dead bird had once upon
made merry in the cage where now th
bird lived. Just so had *he* shrilled
song in the warm spring sunshine
had *he* prodigally dashed afar rape
and canary in search of the dearly lov
baneful hemp! Just so in the pa
song had he communed with himself
notes which could mean nothin
but serene self laudation. "Yes
you have done well indeed,
seemed to say. "Will Beaut
it again?" which Beauty, aft
little demur would proceed to do
he hopped from perch to perch so
revelled in the swing depending fr
roof of his house, and known—h
known—the terrible episode of
glaring eyes as the cage swayed dr
in the clutch of the clinging claws an
tered feathers flew this way and that,
he, too heard the rush to the rescue a
wail of the defeated enemy? he, t
night with head tucked safely und
wing dreamt of those dreadful
green flame, and, dreaming, som
strange, unbirdlike note, making an
who might be in the room wond
could be the matter with Beauty?

As it is with birds so is it with me
chirrup and we sing, we swell our fe
with pride or flutter them with fear
we pass and others succeed to our po
and as after death we are not avail
stuffing and putting under glass ca
way of reminder we are very soon
sight and very soon out of mind, t
who have loved us best. Something
strain ran Miss Bellward's thoughts
listened to the canary's song. You
could remember Beauty the First,
whose glass vault (Beauty the Secon
now raining his seed and splashi
water. Still she was not being senti
over a dead bird.

Of what is she thinking then, thi
of May while men pass the window
their flower laden barrows shouti
they go with that peculiar intonatio
adopted by their class. "Fine flow-er
a blowin and a growin!" And Be
cage as it swings in the light flashe
almost dazzling brilliance. Is she thi
of a 2d of May six years ago, wh
had waited not in this room but
room overlooking the British channe
soon to come some one whose step
her eyes shine and her heart beat—so
on whose grave the grass had now
growing greenly for four years? For
we who try to keep anniversaries wit
living. They are meant for the dead

I do not mean for a moment to imply
Rose was giving her right hand to a
lover while her left retained that of
one. Her young romantic love had
genuine and genuine had been
grief when death frustrated
hope and a fever, brief but
ulent stopped forever the gentle and
alrous heart which had beat with
loyal love for her. But as the flowers
on her lover's grave so though no
haps with so thick a growth hop
again in her heart and when, four
after her lover's death, Reginald
burst a struggling young artist
manly figure clear-cut handsome fa
splendid dark passionate eyes, lau
heart at her feet she was nothing lon
take it into her keeping. Still when
anniversary of her birthday came a
she could not help thinking of a certain
within sight and sound of the sea. Y
look then was not the look of one w
entertaining ghosts, saying "Yes,
member what you said that day v
wore what kind of a day it was—and
remember it all! all! though the gl
smile about your faded lips would s
say I have forgotten!"

Beside Miss Bellward on the table
superb bouquet and a beautiful and
fan. Looking at these her deep violet
grew grave and earnest, with the lo
one preparing to meet some crisis.

She was worth looking at was Rose
ward with her rare, violet eyes her
proud face her lips at once sensitiv
resolute. The dress she wore, thoug
ple in texture fitted so as to show to a
tage her beautifully molded figure. H
her head which inclined to be massiv
abundant brown hair with gold
glinting in it, was coiled fold on fold
was evidently deep in thought, rega
the flowers and the fan with wistful
when a quick, impetuous application
knocker to the street door made her
Forestalling the servant, she hastene
the hall and opened the door herself
next moment she was caught close in
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SOMETIMES.

What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.—[Christ.

Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgment here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us, out of life's dark night,
As stars shine more in deeper tints of blue,
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, he heeded not our cry,
Because his wisdom to the end could see
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink.
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold,
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the hidden cups of gold,
And if through patient toil we reach the land
Where weary feet, with sandals loose, may rest,
Then shall we know and clearly understand—
I think that we shall say, "God knew the best!"
—*Bishop Huntington.*

A THOUSAND POUNDS.

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

For a lady who is about to pass, as a holiday with her lover, the twenty fifth anniversary of her birthday, it can not be said that Rose Bellwood looked the incarnation of earthly happiness. She sat alone and expectant in the drawing room of Grove Lodge—a small house in a new district of London, occupied by Mrs Bellward and her two daughters, Rose and Clara. The Bellwards were not rich; and the house had that speckless appearance which is only observable when the services of the one professional domestic had been eked out by the combined forces of all the feminine inmates.

As I have said, Rose sat in the little drawing room with its well worn rep furniture, its center table, with a photograph album and a few gift books, in which somebody's selection from English Christian poetry was conspicuous. On a side table was a stuffed bird under a glass case. In the window, between the stiffly starched lace curtains, a live bird swung triumphant in a brightly gilded cage untouched by any sympathetic instinct to tell him that just under him, in a vault of glass, a brother with moveless wings and songless throat was preserved perpetually in state. Likely enough the dead bird had once upon a time made merry in the cage where now the live bird lived. Just so had *he* shrilled out his song in the warm spring sunshine; just so, had *he* prodigally dashed afar rape seed and canary in search of the dearly loved and baneful hemp! Just so in the pauses of song had he communed with himself in low notes which could mean nothing else but serene self-laudation. "Yes, dear, you have done well indeed," they seemed to say. "Will Beauty try it again?" which Beauty, after a little demur, would proceed to do. So had he hopped from perch to perch; so had *he* revelled in the swing depending from the roof of his house, and known—had *he* known—the terrible episode of green, glaring eyes, as the cage swayed dreadfully in the clutch of the clinging claws, and fluttered feathers flew this way and that. Had he, too, heard the rush to the rescue and the wail of the defeated enemy? he, too, by night, with head tucked safely under his wing, dreamt of those dreadful eyes of green flame, and, dreaming, sounded a strange, unbirdlike note, making any one who might be in the room wonder what could be the matter with Beauty?

As it is with birds so is it with men! We chirrup and we sing, we swell our feathers with pride or flutter them with fear; then we pass, and others succeed to our positions, and as after death we are not available for stuffing and putting under glass cases by way of reminder, we are very soon out of sight, and very soon out of mind, to those who have loved us best. Something in this strain ran Miss Bellward's thoughts as she listened to the canary's song. You see she could remember Beauty the First, upon whose glass vault Beauty the Second was now raining his seed and splashing his water. Still she was not being sentimental over a dead bird.

Of what *is* she thinking, then, this 25th of May, while men pass the window with their flower-laden barrows, shouting as they go, with that peculiar intonation only adopted by their class: "Fine flowers! All a blowin' and a growin'!" And Beauty's cage as it swings in the light flashes with almost dazzling brilliance. Is she thinking of a 25th of May six years ago, when she had waited—not in this room but in a room overlooking the British channel—for someone to come, someone whose step made her eyes shine and her heart beat—someone on whose grave the grass had now been growing greenly for four years? Fools are we who try to keep anniversaries with the living! They are meant for the dead alone!

I do not mean for a moment to imply that Rose was giving her right hand to a living lover while her left retained that of a dead one. Her young romantic love had been genuine, and genuine had been her grief when death frustrated her hope, and a fever, brief but virulent, stopped forever the gentle and chivalrous heart which had beat with such loyal love for her. But as the flowers grew on her lover's grave, so though not perhaps with not so thick a growth, hope grew again in her heart, and when four years after her lover's death, Reginald Longhurst, a struggling young artist, with a manly figure, clear-cut, handsome face and splendid dark, passionate eyes, laid his heart at her feet, she was nothing loath to take it into her keeping. Still, when the anniversary of her birthday came around, she could not help thinking of a certain grave within sight and sound of the sea. Yet her look then was not the look of one who was entertaining ghosts, saying: "Yes, I remember what you said that day, what I wore, what kind of a day it was—indeed, I remember it all! all! though the ghastly smile about your faded lips would seem to say I have forgotten!"

Beside Miss Bellward on the table lay a superb bouquet and a beautiful and costly fan. Looking at these, her deep violet eyes grew grave and earnest, with the look of one preparing to meet some crisis.

She was worth looking at, was Rose Bellward, with her rare, violet eyes, her pale, proud face, her lips at once sensitive and resolute. The dress she wore, though simple in texture, fitted so as to show to advantage her beautifully molded figure. Round her head, which inclined to be massive, her abundant brown hair, with gold lights glinting in it, was coiled fold on fold. She was evidently deep in thought, regarding the flowers and the fan with wistful eyes, when a quick, impetuous application of the knocker to the street door made her start. Forestalling the servant, she hastened into the hall and opened the door herself. The next moment she was caught close in strong arms, the door closed, and lips met lips.

"May all good things be with you on this day, my darling!" said the man. His voice was pleasant till heard under the influence of great excitement, when it became shrill. Reginald Longhurst would have been a perfectly handsome man but for a painfully weak, receding chin.

There they stood in the hall, she with her hand in his, her head resting against his shoulder, while his lips caressed the soft shining folds of her hair. Then, "Come, dear," he said, and with something almost like a shadow of reluctance she let herself be drawn into the parlor. He placed in her hand a modest bouquet of flowers, saying they were not worthy of the occasion, but the best he could manage. She raised them to her lips, praising their sweetness. As they entered the room the scent of other and rarer flowers penetrated their senses.

Reginald stood arrested, his eyes fixed on the bouquet. An instant change passed over his face, which, but a moment ago, had looked radiant. Now it looked like a sea, in nautical language, "in dirty weather."

"A birthday gift?" he asked in a hard, constrained voice.

"Yes dear, of course. Now, mind, you are to be good to-day!"

"Whose gift?" he demanded in the same hard tone of voice.

"My cousin Will's."

"Then you have no need of mine!" He took them from her hand, and with no consideration for Mrs. Bellward's faded, but still much respected Brussels carpet, he set them beneath his heel, while his brows really did contract and his face grew darker and darker.

"I am sorry you should be so petulant," she said, drawing back, while a smile, in which scorn and pity were blended, grew round the corners of her mouth.

"And the fan?" he asked, catching sight of it, and speaking with a rising inflection of tone; "is that also a gift from the same liberal hand?"

"It is."

Then with a sudden impulse she went to his side, and putting her arms about his neck, said:

"Dear, don't be cross! How can you misjudge me so? Surely, it is natural that my own cousin, who as a boy was my playmate, should pay me some attention on my birthday?"

But the demon of a naturally violent temper, aggravated by insane jealousy, was roused in the man, and he thrust her from him almost roughly. She drew back to the other side of the room; there was a dangerous light in her eyes, a dangerous red spot on either cheek. In the window, the unregarding bird shrilled on, then ceased, and Reginald spoke:

"Will you fling those flowers out of the window, send that man back his gift, and swear to see him never more? Will you do this?"

"No, I will not do it," and her voice was firm.

"You will not do that to please me?"

"I will not do that to please you. I will be your wife; I will not be your slave!"

The man answered, swept away in a storm of rage: "Then, by Heaven we part now and forever! I thought love might have tamed the flirt in you, but I see my love is powerless to do that! Marry you! and have my life rendered a hell by that long, lank, sentimental, brainless fool! I've seen how he would look at you with those sawney, school-girl eyes of his when he thought mine away!" Here she interrupted him.

"Please vent your stream of abuse elsewhere! You are growing offensive to me."

"Then that is because you love him! I've seen how things have been going! Had you respected either of us—"

There she interrupted him again.

"Wait! I must speak here! I know I should have said before what I am going to say now," she went on, her voice softening as she continued. "Our engagement, Reginald, has not been a happy one, though there have been hours in it which I shall always love to remember. There has hardly been a man to whom I have spoken of whom you have not been jealous, till the feeling has culminated in this insane idea about my cousin. You say I am a flirt, and that you had hoped your love might tame me! I am no flirt, but I hoped—and now I see how vainly—that tenderness and forbearance might cure you of your jealousy. The last time there was a painful scene between us because of it you were penitent, and swore it should not happen again. I thought you meant your words—and see what has come of them! Another woman might have concealed both those gifts; but I could not respect a man from whom I had to conceal things to win his favor; and I will marry no man whom I cannot respect. You have said more than once before that it was better we should part, and when you pleaded for forgiveness I forgave you; but the words you have said to-day I take as final. Don't think that I misjudge you! I believe in spite of your words that you love me still! And, dear," here her voice faltered, "indeed I love you! I shall love no one else! But, as I have said, I can consent to be no man's slave. You would be always suspecting evil where none existed, and the frequent repetition of such scenes as we have had to-day would in time wear out the strongest love; and love worn out might even turn to hate! There are qualities in you, attractions about you, infinitely dear to my heart. I shall pray for your success. There are plenty of women meeker, less sensitive than myself, whom you might make happy, and who in their turn would make you happier than ever I could have done! It is better to be lonely apart than desperately miserable together. Remember, it was you who said that we should part—but do not let us part in bitterness!"

She moved towards him, but he turned from her, saying bitterly:

"You could bear with my moods well enough till this rich fool of a cousin came back from his travels!"

"That is unworthy of you," she said, but he went on:

"If you marry him, may you be as miserable as I would have made you happy!"

There was a pause. Beauty in his cage [illegible] his seed [illegible]. Reginald gazed at the woman he loved with [illegible] bewildered eyes; then he said brokenly:

"Good-bye—and good-bye for ever!"

"And no more?" she asked, her voice trembling.

"No more," he answered, tearing his eyes away from her and moving to the door. He opened it, and then turning back quickly, dashed something violently on the table. The next moment, not only the room door but the street door closed upon him. He was gone indeed.

Miss Bellward opened the small case he had thrown with such violence upon the table, and saw there, reposing on a bed of white satin, a cross to wear at the neck—a cross of roses carved in ivory. About it was a strip of paper on which was written "Roses to the Rose!" She knew that he was skilful in carving, and that this gift had been the loving labor of his hands, taken out of time that he could ill afford to spare! and as she gazed the hot tears crowded into her eyes, and her life to come looked gray and empty as a winter sea, without sail upon it or gull above it. The bird's song seemed to lacerate her brain; and she did what every woman in trouble does; she went to her bedroom, cast herself upon her bed, and cried as if her heart would break.

It is a curious habit that women have, of taking their troubles at once to bed. It seems to be their one and only resource. A woman takes her trouble lying; while a man, if he can, always takes it walking. But take it how we may that is a bitter hour when we seem to be closing, to open it never again, the thrilling book of romance—for, after all, youth means only the power to enjoy romantically.

"That youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!"

Reginald strode away through the glorious May sunshine. It is what may be called the trivialities of grief which makes the pathos of it. The heart of the trouble is tragic, and tragedy is never pathetic.

As Reginald was storming on through the London streets, toward the quarter of the town in which he had his rooms, he was encountered by a Bohemian acquaintance, pipe in mouth—a clever fellow, destined one day to make his mark, though now clad in clothes decidedly the worse for wear. He gripped Reginald by the hand, and thus accosted him

"Heart alive, man! What a swell you are! Off on a spree?"

"Yes," replied Reginald, "and only just in time to catch the train!" and he hurried on, in no mood for talk.

"When I'm going spreeing," meditated the other, "I hope I shall look more like it!"

It was true that, for him, Longhurst was quite a swell. For the occasion which was to have been so festive, the old rusty velvet shooting jacket was replaced by a carefully brushed, tightly fitting frock coat. The disreputable and comfortable wideawake had given place to the uncomfortable but respectable chimney-pot. The truest humor has just a suspicion of pathos, the truest pathos has just a suspicion of humor in it; and there was something, surely, very sad and just a little funny in the idea of a man putting on his most respectable clothes to receive such a blow as this man had—though in a way it was one which he himself had seemed to court.

Arrived at his quarters, he assumed his old work-a-day coat; and turning to his pipe, as a true smoker in his trouble always should, he began to smoke and to walk up and down.

He had lost her! lost her through his own violent jealousy! and the thought wrung his heart so that he groaned and swore.

As the day wore on Reginald tried to work, but it was no good; he even forgot the thing he meant to do. In those days life was a hard fight with Longhurst; he did the illustrating for some of the cheap papers; also he did the reviewing for some of the weeklies and by these means just managed to get along in the present, and hoped for better things in the future. The apartment which served him for study, studio and bedroom was a veritable workshop and lacked both grace and comfort. This room was in a tall, shabby house, standing in a shabby street. Feet tramped up and down stairs; bells rang; somewhere a baby squalled prolongedly and painfully; all these things he noticed, and they all seemed to him fraught with special significance. At length he took up his hat and set his face westward. After walking some distance he stopped before a handsome house, the door of which was opened by a stately footman, of whom Reginald inquired if Mr. Fullerton were in.

"Mr. Fullerton was at home," the man replied, "but he was at work in the studio."

"All right," rejoined Reginald "he'll see me, I know. Just tell him that Mr. Longhurst wishes to see him."

The man disappeared, and swiftly returning, led the way to Fullerton's studio. No mere work-shop this! The walls of it were hung with costliest tapestries, the floor strewn with Persian rugs. In different corners stood wonderful antique vases from some of which great lilies bloomed. The room was pervaded with the scents of latakia and coffee; and moving softly to and fro in this artistic paradise was the spirit of the place, Edward Fullerton, very dear to the heart of æsthetic London. He was tall and slight, with long fair hair, and a dreamy, far-away look in the large brown eyes; yet he was known to be a sharp hand at a bargain. Between these two men, who were close friends, there could hardly have been a greater contrast, the one every inch of him the practical workman, the other every inch the useless æsthetic. Still they liked each other. Fullerton's luxury interested Longhurst, whose strong manliness in turn stimulated the other.

"What's the matter?" asked Fullerton, in the softest of voices, when the door had closed. "You look even wilder than usual! Besides, I thought you were going to take a holiday with your young woman, as you call her?"

"I have no young woman," replied the other, lighting a cigar.

"Broken off?" asked Fullerton with genuine sympathy.

"Yes, that's it. We quarreled about something, and I told her to go." Then after a pause, and something like a gulp, "she went; that's all."

There was silence for some time. Then Fullerton said, laying his hand on the other's shoulder:

"You must live for art?"

In reply to which Reginald d——d art, and got up, saying: "Well, I'll be off now! I thought I'd just look in to let you have the news. I'm not company yet for any man. Good-bye. Look you up soon again," and with a pressure of hands they parted.

Getting in everybody's way, Reginald wandered aimlessly about the London streets. When it was evening a sudden faintness reminded him that he had eaten nothing all day long, so he went into the bar parlors of a tavern he knew, and had himself served with bread and cheese and beer. This simple meal over, he filled his pipe and called for whisky and water and there he sat smoking, and again and yet again having his glass replenished. No romance to be got out of such a lover as this, is there? None at all: he is as unromantic as the pipe in his mouth, as the glass of spirits at his elbow; as unromantic as any of the horsey gentlemen who share the room with him, and who look sometimes, without being noticed by him, at the man sitting there with the dark scowling brows, smoking hard and drinking steadily without the process seeming in any way to lessen his gloom.

The floor of the parlor was strewn with fine shavings, and henceforth their smell will always recall to him the desolation of that night. From out the clouds of tobacco raised from many pipes, her fair face seemed to float and look at him; and he heard again her voice, so appallingly quiet, passing sentence after his mad outbreak of jealous rage. At the same time his ear registered all the sounds going on around him, the hammering of glasses on the table by customers desiring to have them refilled—the frequent demands at the bar for "fours of Scotch whisky," "goes of gin," and such like, and the eternal query of, "Well, old man, what shall it be?" Then the tavern boasted a club, and it happened to be club night, and from an adjoining room came many a shout and many a music hall ditty, the chorus being given with true British spirit; and all these things, and all the hot reek of the place, became fused with his despair. A romantic lover? Not he! He should be down by the dark water's edge meditating his final plunge, instead of boozing here at the "Gray Horse" like a veritable toper. But he will not booze all night. At length he settles his account, pulls his hat down over his eyes, and goes out.

He was one of those stoutly-built, strong-headed men who can imbibe largely without showing any ill effects. He walked directly and steadily back to his room, entered it, threw himself heavily on the bed and turned to the wall with a sigh of infinite weariness. In a few minutes the sound of heavy breathing that filled the room showed the whisky had done its work. The man had drunk that he might sleep, and he slept.

(To be continued.)

Speculating in Turnips.

Wall Street News.

A Wellington county, Ontario, man sold out his farm, disposed of all his stock, and as it become known that he was going to New York to become a Wall street speculator. He was absent only a month, and returned and made an offer for the old place. When his neighbors asked him what was the matter with Wall street, he replied: "It is greatly exaggerated. I went in there willing to put $8000 on turnips, and I'll be hanged if I could get a whack at anybody, or if anybody would take a whack at me. Those chaps never dare tackle an honest vegetable."

A TIGHT BOOT.

A HUMOROUS SOUTHERN STORY, BY C. W. CHESTNUT.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Some years before the war, Squire Mirabeau MacKinnon kept the Jefferson House at Macedonia, North Carolina. The hotel was a big two-story frame house, fronting on the court house square, with broad piazzas running along both stories, front and rear. A row of big elms along the sidewalk made a pleasant shade for loiterers on the front piazza, and sheltered from the summer heat the horses that were fastened to the dozen or more hitching posts. Beyond the sidewalk a well and watering-trough furnished additional facilities for the accommodation of the public. Back of the house, and separated from it by the clean-swept yard, stood the big red kitchen. The yard was perfectly innocent of grass or herbage of any kind—unless the elms and china-trees might be included under that head—and by constant trampling was as hard and white as an ancient threshing floor.

During the greater part of the year the Jefferson House did not do a very large business. The farmers on their way down to the larger towns on the navigable rivers, or near the coast, with wagon loads of cotton and tobacco, would stop at the Jefferson over night, settling their bills when they came back with plenty of money and supplies of sugar, coffee, calico, and other luxuries which were not produced on their plantations. A few town folks came up to Macedonia to spend a few weeks of the hot season; and occasionally a "speculator," or dealer in human flesh, would come along through the country picking up choice wares for the remote southern market. Of course everybody stopped at the "Jeff'son."

Court week was the busy season at the Jefferson House. Court was in session for a week or ten days several times a year, and on these occasions the hotel was filled to overflowing, and in summer hammocks were swung on the piazzas, and in winter pallets made on the floor for those whom there were not beds to accommodate. The judges, the lawyers, and the county dignitaries who came in from their plantations to attend court all put up at the Jefferson House, and kept Squire and Mrs. MacKinnon and their corps of servants very busy.

The duty of blacking the boots for the guests devolved upon a colored man by the name of Bob. Under ordinary circumstances Bob enjoyed a sinecure and was only consoled for his hard lot during court week by the numerous dimes and quarters which he extorted from the good-natured gentlemen whose boots were the objects of his gentle ministrations.

One evening during the summer term, Bob went around about ten o'clock to the rooms of such guests as had retired, and collected the boots for cleaning. He took them to the kitchen, and in order to lessen his work in the morning, blacked about half the lot. He wanted to attend a colored dance at a cabin a mile from the hotel; and while his orders were to stay at home, he thought he might slip away an hour or two without his absence being noticed.

While he was revelling in the anticipation of the fine time he would have, and keeping time with the blacking brush to the strains of an imaginary banjo, he took up a remarkably neat boot. It was a big boot, but made of fine leather, and quite new. It struck Bob that that boot was just his size; and it looked so neat he thought he would try it on. It went on without difficulty, though it was a little tight about the hollow of the foot and the heel. Then it occurred to Bob that those boots would look nice on him at the ball. He drew on the other, and jumping over the back fence, made his way to the house where the ball was in progress.

The laws forbade any assemblage of the slaves, and when they had their balls, prayer meetings, etc., it was customary to station sentinels along the roads and paths which led to the meeting place, to watch for the patrol, or "patterole" as the natives called it—a sort of mounted police, whose special duty it was to keep the slaves under surveillance at night. Bob avoided the patrol by going through the woods, passed the sentinels, and was soon swinging the girls around, and displaying the new boots, to the inspiring strains of "Camptown Races" and "Old Dan Tucker" as rendered by the combined exertions of a banjo, a fiddle and a pair of bones.

The fun was at its height, when some one dashed up to the door and yelled, "Patterole!" Instantly the candles were blown out, a bucket of water was thrown on the fire, and the crowd rapidly dispersed through the various openings of the cabin—one frightened fellow going out through the big mud chimney. It was a false alarm, given by some ill-natured darky who had not been invited to the ball; but Bob did not know this, so he dodged into the bushes, and by cutting across the plantation, kept clear of the patrol, and reached the hotel at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

He tried to pull the boots off; but either the peculiar conformation of his heel prevented it, or his feet were so swollen by his recent exertions that the boot did not come off. As Bob was very tired and sleepy, he spread a quilt on the kitchen floor, and went to sleep, confident that in the morning the boot would come off without difficulty.

The cook, Aunt Lyddy, went in the kitchen early in the morning, and found Bob fast asleep on the floor. She called him, but got only a grunt in response. Finally a gourd of water thrown in his face brought about the desired result, and Bob got up, rolled up his pallet and put it away, grumbling at Aunt Lyddy's cruelty.

"Better g'long an' black dem boots," said Aunt Lyddy, who was a woman of few words.

"Wait till I git dis boot off, Aun' Lyddy," replied Bob, he had pulled off one boot, and as he began an account of the ball the night before, he took hold of the other with the confident expectation that it would slip off easily. His confidence was somewhat shaken when the boot showed no sign of yielding. He had no better success with a bootjack, and Bob began to get just a little anxious. Breakfast time was drawing near, and the gentlemen would want their boots. One of them came to the top of the stairs, and called:

"Boy!"

Squire MacKinnon, who was not yet dressed himself, heard the call and came to his bed-room door.

"Well, what is it, colonel," he asked.

"Tell that boy to bring my boots, if you please, squire."

Squire MacKinnon went to the back door, and called across the yard in his sharp way:

"Bob, you Bob!"

"S-s-s-sah!" replied Bob, who labored under a slight impediment in his speech, which came out strong when he was excited.

"Colonel Tyson wants his boots!"

"Y-a-s-s, s-s-sah!" replied Bob, tugging away desperately. The sweat had collected in great beads on his forehead, and rolled in dirty streams down his cheeks.

"Fur de Lawd's sake, Aun' Lyddy, he'p me git dis boot off," he said imploringly.

"I can't take my han's out'n de dough," said Aunt Lyddy, who was filling a big pan with biscuits. But she called in another servant from the yard—Isham—and he added his efforts to those of Bob; but all in vain. The boot stuck—closer than a porus plaster—closer than poor relations—closer than Sindbad's Old Man of the Sea—as closely as though it were glued to his foot.

The colonel was growing impatient. He came to the door again and called:

"Boy, I want them boots right off!"—the colonel was more anxious about his boots than his grammar.

Squire MacKinnon, in shirt and trousers, came to the back door again.

"Bob, Bob, you Bob!"

"Y-a-s-s, marse!" come from the kitchen in anxious tones.

"Bring Colonel Tyson's boots right away!"

Bob was now in despair. He knew his master's disposition and trembled for the probable consequences if he did not get that boot off very soon. His shirt was wet with perspiration, and his eyes stood out like a couple of dinner plates. Aunt Lyddy, who had finished the biscuits—Phyllis, Chloe, Isham and another boy who had come in from the stable—all united in the fruitless attempt to get that boot off. Isham had hold of the boot in front, and Aunt Lyddy had Bob by the waist; the others were ranged behind her and Isham respectively, all pulling hard, but with no success. The stubborn boot would not come off.

The colonel came out on the upper floor of the piazza, and thundered out:

"I want them boots, blacked or not blacked, and I want 'em quick!"

"Wha-a-a-t!" said the squire, as he heard the colonel's loud tones, and ran out, still half dressed, upon the lower floor of the piazza, "ain't that infernal scoundrel fetched them boots yet?"

The other gentlemen had begun to call for their boots, and Squire MacKinnon, fearful of offending his guests, walked quickly across the yard to the kitchen, to see what was the matter. Bob and his friends were still pulling away in sheer desperation. The sweat had accumulated in little puddles on the floor, and the boot had begun to rip a little at the heel. Squire MacKinnon was puzzled for a moment and then the full meaning of the situation dawned upon him.

"What the d——l does this mean?" demanded he.

"I j-j-j-s' put the boot on to black it better, marse, and it won't come off no mo'," replied the trembling Bob.

The squire pushed the others aside, caught the boot by the heel, and jerking the unfortunate Bob from the chair, dragged him around the kitchen. As he went around, Bob caught at whatever came in his way; he overturned several chairs, he caught the leg of the table, and the dishes came down with a crash; and as the squire, in his mad career, whirled him around again, he caught Aunt Lyddy by the ankle, causing that amiable woman and accomplished cook to lose her balance, and sit down in the big pot of hot water on the hearth. It is needless to say that she lost no time in getting up again.

As the angry squire made another circuit of the kitchen, Bob caught by the door frame, and held on like grim death. The squire gave one "long, last, lingering" pull, and off came the boot.

The said boot continued to play an important part in the scene that followed for a few minutes, and Bob had ample time, while recovering from his bruises, to reflect on the sin of vanity, of the evil consequences of which his experience had certainly qualified him to think intelligently. He stayed at the Jefferson House until near the end of the war, when he drifted off in the wake of Sherman's army. Up to that time, however, he was not known to indulge again in the luxury of wearing other men's boots.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

E Larson, Vancouver	J Enright, Chicago
E H Robinson, Dalles	M Cooper, do
G Pound, Minn	F N Churchill, do
E A Stout, Van	P Kitchen, do
J Fay, Bangor, Me	M Pitkin, do
J O'Brien, Conn	H F Mills, Turner City
J N Woods, Ellensburg	B F Herrick, Mols
B Stillman, do	C E Marquis, Winnipeg
E Vingard, Corvallis	W M Robinson, Co
F L Stone, do	F Coulter, Salem
N Lostendine, do	Miss W Murphy, Salem
B Kitch, Myrtle Creek	Capt J L Bernier, Lk Columbia
R Rhea, Tacoma	
T Mitchell, Oswego	G V Walker, Butte City
J D Hackett, Kansas C'y	Matti Upper, Tacoma
H W Doran, Umatilla	P A Wood, do
W H Gallagher, Ellisp't	H H Hot, do
J Fagan, O R & N	P B Church, do
J Johnson, do	A W Ely, do
J Bryen, Endicott	D Bowers, do
A Towne, Ohio	J Mann n.r., do
Mrs A Towne, do	H A LaBarre, San Qntn
J Maxwell, do	J Fitzgerald, St Paul
J S Thompson, Cincinnti	W S Woodward, Racine
A L Montgomery, Omaha	T L Gault, do
G S Simonds, Fargo	A Irwin, Glendive
T J Coates, Austin, Tx	E Ross, Salem
Mrs T J Coates, do	W Shakley, Montana
G Baker, Lincoln	W Smith, Salt Lake
J Stein, Denver	R M Wadsworth, Phila
Miss J Carson, Helena	C C Chapel, St Paul
C H Burt, Stillwater	R T Watson, Los Angeles
O Davis, Albany	

ST. CHARLES.

J Gordon & w, Salem	H Beaver, Colfax
C McCarthy & w, do	C Brown, John Day
B R Warmoth, Halsey	J N Perkins, Pomeroy
W N Feirns, F Grove	W Martin, Pendleton
Mrs G Gordon, Hubbard	D Murray, Ellensburg
Mrs D Jackson, Mecle	Mrs M A Hurley & dr, do
B S Kelsey, do	E H Blagg & w, St Helens
E T Wilson, Olympia	H McGinley, St Paul
J W Ranch, do	O L Hall, S F
S A Wells, do	W H Shurtliff, Walla W
B B Day, do	F J Jones, Chicago
J Carson, do	Mrs J E Randall, Josephine
J S Fenn, do	W W Johnson, Vancou
H W Fairweather, Olym	J C A Bowlby, Astoria
Mrs Wilmer, Colfax	L E Sellg, do
J F Wulzen, S F	M Dorick, do
P S Bonser, Oak Point	C W Hume, do
L W Blasdel, Salem	C W Fulton, do
J G Boulin, do	E B Gol', do
H C Kricksberg, McMinn	J P Fercher, do
A L Irving, W T	D H Welch, do
Mrs Luse, McMinn	

INTERNATIONAL.

E H Farrel, Kalama	S E Stone, Seattle
I B Hansom, Tacoma	C R Hardy, do
P C Peterson, N P R R	B B Bor, do
J C Dougall, do	A Campbell, Butte City
J McDonald, do	C S Hayley, do
M Woods, Silver Lake	R D Campbell, do
J S Smith, do	B Ellis, do
R R McDonald, do	R H Jones, Idaho
C D Winckler, do	F P Jones, do
O H Nelson, Astoria	J Wakefield, Iowa
G Ip Bichlow, do	J Disk, Jr City
F Serestina, do	R F Butler, Albany
C Lybecker, Sprague	J Halsberg, Omaha
D Heenor, Heppner	D Freeceman, do
J Brittner, do	H Gray, St Paul
R Williams, Seattle	E B Cordy, Cascades
W W Harrington, W	Mrs Willis, Tacoma
J P O Rourke, Dallas	A T Brigg, Kalama

ESMOND.

Alice Harrison, New York	A Allen, Alaska
Jennie Rellbath, do	Herman Lampe, do
Ada Horton, do	Wm M Butts, S F
Helen Sedgwick, do	R M Cobbin, Butte, M T
Geo W Lederer, do	D F Luck, Chicago
Frank David, do	G M Pennoyer, do
Fred Mathews, do	Geo F Brown, do
Chas W Allison, do	Henry M Martin, Boston
Louis Knobb, do	J C Patterson, St Paul
Fred J Eustis, do	F D Winton, Astoria
Chas S Dickson, do	J P McGovern & w, do
A S Bradley, do	Ella V McGovern, do
Geo Kyle, do	N Meyer, S F
L J Weil, do	T H Cavanaugh, Olympia
C W Young, Tacoma	H L Lee & w, Cala
A T Antonetti & w, W T	C E Frontel, C Cy
Maj D R Larned, U S A	

HOLTON.

C L Keller, Salem	J Percley, Van
J Watkins, sh County of Merlnoth	F E Donaldson, Dallas
W A Ristenpart, S F	H P Isaacs & wf, Wal W
H D Cook, N Yakima	J B Reavis, Yakima
J F Groves, Dallas	D E Mulligan, S F
W H Courtney, Wasco Co	G R Cleveland, do
G L Gilfrey, Creswell	I C Aschalvan, do
J J Shaughnessy, S F	M S Wallis, Eugene
H W Little, do	R Smith, Pleasant Home
J Watson, Salem	T C Powell, E Portland
	F Richards, Salem

GILMAN.

L C Smith, Syracuse N Y	D R Holmes, St Louis
D Stevens, do	D W Goff, Goldendale
I M Friedberg, San Fran	I D McPhil, Co
T N Holm, do	Harry Flint, London
C M Levy, do	W G Kornberger, Vasc
G A Ginn, do	W W Johnson, do
T Goodman, do	H Warshauer, Eugene Cy
B Freeman, do	J McCormick, Roseburg
A W Ragsdale, Sioux Fls	Capt U Sebree, U S N
Mrs A W Ragsdale, do	J J Rogers, U S A
Miss Ragsdale, do	

FRANCE.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The rumor that the government would propose an income tax is without foundation.

St. Quentine strikers attempted to hold a meeting this evening, but were prohibited by the town officials. In revenge the strikers smashed the windows of the factories and of the residences of the managers.

Sure Enough!

Boston Herald (Adm. Organ).

One has only to think of the outcry that would be made by the democratic press if a republican attorney-general held the Pan-Electric telephone stock under the circumstances that surround Mr. Garland's ownership of a big block of that paper to appreciate the consistency of the few journals of that party which have called upon him to surrender it or his cabinet position.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores to its former color the hair when turning gray, and renews its youth and beauty.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole Proprietors.

BANKS.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. McCULLY, Vice Pres't. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.
Capital National Bank
OF SALEM, OREGON,
Transacts a General Banking Business. Loans made. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties. 3df

London and San Francisco Bank,
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve..........$2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad St., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
President..........HENRY FAILING
Vice President..........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier..........G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier..........H. J. CORBETT
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. R. C. STRATTON, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
D. P. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
Sol. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
F. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum, Geo. B. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE
Commercial National Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Paid up Capital..........$100,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Exchange sold on all principal cities.
Accounts of Merchants, Bankers and Individuals solicited.
D. P. THOMPSON, President. R. M. WADE, Vice President. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
81 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent,
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve..........$3,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors:
President, James Steel; Vice President, W. G. Johnson; Cashier, L. A. Macrum; J. Loewenberg, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President.
S. J. GORMAN, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Hon. F. D. Chattuck, [illegible],
Sylvester Farrell, Dr. W. H. Saylor,
Hon. Richard Williams, Dr. S. J. Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt.

I. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. F. MARSHALL, Cashier.
Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
(Designated UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY)
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points, highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID..........President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS..........Vice-President
R. L. SHERMAN..........Cashier

MARKETS.

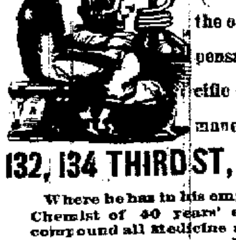
A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.
M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
NO. 82 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
The Well-known
SPECIALIST,



Proprietor and Consulting Physician of the only Private Dispensary on the Pacific Coast, now permanently located at
132, 134 THIRD ST, PORTLAND
Where he has in his employ a regular Chemist of 40 years' experience to compound all Medicine and Chemical Preparations now used in a Physician's Office.

DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of Private Diseases of Men a special study and practice for many years. Over 4000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of private diseases cured in a short time. Ulcers, Humors and Blotches on Face or Body cured without giving Mercury or other Poisons. Mercury is the curse of the human race. Your children will suffer from its effect. Avoid it as you would avoid any deadly drug, and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without mercury.

DR. VANMONCISCAR is a graduate of a regular Medical College, is well-known over the United States and Canada by thousands of old and young men he has cured, and it is a well-known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages few possess. Dr. Vanmonciscar addresses himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cures.

Young Men who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (Incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the system, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time." So lay aside your pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who will know your case, and find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proofs to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he his life to live over again, than I could not appeal to you more sincerely. Let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate when your brilliancy will, like a flash, depart, leaving you a stranded wreck—desolate, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and enjoy life and happiness longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but wreck Nature and yourself. Remember, "Large oaks from little acorns grow;" "Little ills germinate fatal diseases."

Middle-aged Men, married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given; but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Patients treated by case or monthly.
Call early and avoid crowding. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

[illegible]

The Worst Cases Completly Restored to Health and Enjoyment of Life by
DR. VANMONCISCAR,

HEART, BRAIN AND NERVES.
NERVOUS DISEASES—If you have a Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Difficult Breathing and Suffocating Feelings, Fullness of the Head, a Tired, Irritable, Discontented Feeling, and Fear of Impending Danger, or Death, a Dread of being Alone, or the reverse—Desire to be alone, if your Memory is Failing, and you are Gloomy and Despondent, or if you Dream much or often, and feel an Aversion to Society, you are suffering from a Serious Disease of the Nerves, Brain and Heart. You have no time to lose. Call at once.

METHOD OF EXAMINING PATIENTS.
Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body, invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body, in health and disease, and locate every ache and pain, are many and wonderful.
The analysis of the blood, with the analysis of the urine, with wet paper, chemicals and a microscope of high power, furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases, termed incurable.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
With our new methods of treatment and fine collection of new and recently invented instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear, Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe, and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abcess, Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball, Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye, Closing of the Eye Duct, Catarrh or Squinting, Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eyes, Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eye or Lids, Lacrymal Duct Inflamed or Closed, Night Blindness, Fistula, Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in the Eyes, Pain on Exposure to the light, Blood-shot Eyes, Soreness, Mattering, etc.
Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, internal or external, Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

SCALP AND SKIN DISEASES.
A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease, by a scientific and harmless method of treatment, Moles, Freckles, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, Flesh Worms, Dandruff, Redness of the Nose, Scrofula, Scald Head, Wrinkles, Scaly Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and Knees, Barbers' Itch, Scars, Superfluous Hair, Eczema or Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, Tetter of the Hands, Arms and Body, Prurigo, Scurvy, Pemphegus, Impetigo, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Moth Patches, Scaly and Pimply Skin Diseases—cured by a certain and most skillful treatment, and the skin and complexion permanently beautified. The treatment is scientific, artistic, harmless and certain. It imparts a smoothness, clearness and brilliancy to the complexion and skin that is really charming, removing all eruptions and blemishes.

PILES AND HEMORRHOIDS.
A radical cure for Piles by a perfectly safe and painless process. A positive cure is made. There are two classes of Piles, the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose; and four varieties of the Internal, the Venous, Capillary, the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic. No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case, we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature, and positively without suffering.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.
We make all theories a study, and select the most skillful treatment for each individual case. Our Electric, Galvanic, Faradaic and Magnetic Batteries, our collection of new and valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with latest improved Inhalers and powerful Atomizers, etc., enable us to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, all Chronic Diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease, can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary, 132 and 134 Third st.
Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.
Ulcers and Fever Sores, resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epitelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.
Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc., furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country.
Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union, both by mail and express, with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enables us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases, if a description of the case is given.
Money should be sent by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note or Express. All letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.—Reasonable in all cases. Especially low to those getting small salaries and in limited circumstances.
Consultation Free.—If you are afflicted with any disease, no matter of what name or nature, come and let us see you. We will restore you to health if there is hope; if not, we will frankly tell you so. We take no case that is not curable. All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Ladies afflicted with any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, etc., should not give up in despair because they have met with repeated disappointments in seeking for relief. We have cured hundreds of cases after other eminent physicians had pronounced them hopeless. If such diseases were indeed incurable, life would not be worth living to a large proportion of our American women. We treat all diseases of women, either at the office or by mail and express. Cures guaranteed.

CATARRH, Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat, cured by Dr. VanMonciscar, at Nos. 132 and 134 Third St., cor. Alder, Portland, Oregon.

Terms, Strictly Cash in All Cases.

THE EAST.

Transfer of the Remains of James A. Garfield.

VILAS CANCELS MAIL CONTRACTS

An Old Pension Act Resurrected—The Suit Against the Bell Telephone Company—The Public Land Committees

CLEVELAND, Feb 6.—The transfer of the remains of the late president James A. Garfield has been under consideration for some time. This morning James R. Garfield, Lieut. Edwards and soldiers stationed at Garfield post repaired to Lake View cemetery for this purpose. Beyond an undertaker and press representatives no one else was present. The casket containing the remains of the dead rested in its usual position in the vault, and its shellac-stained sides presented a natural appearance. Withered flowers were there, and evidence on every hand showed that the illustrious dead was remembered by loving friends.

The casket was not opened, but was quietly placed in the sarcophagus, under direction of the undertaker. The outer covering was then hermetically sealed, and the remains were lost to mortal view forever. The sarcophagus was then returned to the vault, where it will remain until the handsome monument which is to be erected in memory of the honored dead is completed.

The sarcophagus is a work of art. It is of solid bronze metal, handsomely ornamented, and weighs 450 pounds. The top is partially oval, and massive handles run along the sides and ends. The entire sarcophagus rests on four lions' feet, one at each corner, indicating strength. A handsome tablet of superior workmanship was placed on top of the sarcophagus. It is six by fifteen inches. On each end are lilies and oak leaves, and acorns ornament the projections. In the center white lichens and calycanthus are entwined, giving a beautiful effect. The tablet was designed as symbolical of the dead president, symbolizing his love of home by the lichens, his love of mankind by the calycanthus, his purity by the lily, and his courage by the oak. The cost of the sarcophagus was $20,000. The military guard about the vault will be continued until next June.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—If the Progressive cigar makers agree to the terms proposed by the manufacturers and accept a schedule of wages based on the average price paid by all the shops last year, about 4000 people will be relieved from suffering, which is beginning to be felt severely in many of the trades more or less directly connected with the cigar making industry. The strike has produced stagnation and consequent discharge of work people, who not being members of the cigar makers' unions, are not entitled to relief from these bodies. Box makers, label printers, etc., are out of work in consequence of the strike, and do not know where to turn for relief. The Central Labor Union has too many demands on its treasury at present to put these people on its rolls, and much suffering results. It is doubtful if the International Union, which bitterly denounces conferences between Progressive members and manufacturers, will be able to hold out long after their rivals return to work, for they do not want members of the Progressive Union to get employment in shops where the International has heretofore controlled. About 500 cigar makers, including women, have left for San Francisco since the strike began, and are expected to contribute something to the support of their suffering comrades in this city when they get there. It will be some time, however, before the heavy expense of the trip can be paid out of earnings on the Pacific coast and the surplus sent to New York.

FISHING SCHOONER LOST

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb 6.—The schooner Maud M. Storey, carrying a crew of fourteen men and engaged in the Grand Bank halibut fishing, has not been spoken since December 14th and has been given up for lost.

The names of the crew of the schooner Maud M. Storey, given up for lost, were as follows: Stephen McDonald, Wm Lincoln, Frank Rose, Wm. Day, Byron Murphy, Samuel Carlson, Charles Swinson, Axel Smith, John McKenzie, C. B. Ivor, Norman Thoreson, James McPherson, D. McKay, Frederick Burke and Albert Mayer. They have all followed fishing from this port for several years, and constitute one of the finest crews that ever sailed from here.

RATE CUTTING

CHICAGO, Feb 6.—The rate cutting contest has taken a wider sweep than at first supposed. By applying the $5 50 reduction on second-class tickets between Chicago and the Missouri river, California immigrant rates are cut from $52 50 to $47, and second-class fare to Denver is lowered from $31 to $25. Arbitrator Wilson, of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger association, has authorized all roads in the pool to meet the cut. A number of first-class tickets crept into brokers' hands to-day, but not enough to amount to demoralization.

RESCUED FROM AN OPEN BOAT

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—The steamer William Burbitt, which arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on February 1, in latitude 32 deg 50 min, longitude 75 deg 50 min, she picked up a ship's boat containing the crew of the American brig Annie L. White, from Rio Janeiro for New York which had foundered the preceding day. The rescued men consisted of Capt. White, Mr Walsh, a passenger, two officers and seven seamen, eleven in all.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

CINCINNATI, Feb 6.—Mayor Smith has sent a communication to Edwin Hudson, superintendent of police, saying that for insubordination in refusing to report yesterday for orders, as directed, he was suspended from the office of superintendent of police. This brings to a crisis the conflict between the mayor and police commissioners as the latter refuse to recognize the validity of the governor's action in removing them from office.

LORILLARD'S WILL

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—The will of George L. Lorillard, the famous turfman, who died at Nice, France, several days ago, was filed for probate to-day. By its provisions James Kennedy, of Islip L. I., a former employe of deceased is left $50,000. All the residue of his estate is given to his widow.

SPECIE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—Exports of specie from this port during the past week were $610,995. To Europe, $185,984 silver, and $125 [illegible] gold; to Havana $261,440 gold, and $13 [illegible] silver. Imports were $33 [illegible].

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $1,144,000. The banks now hold $85,310,000 in excess of requirements.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

CANCELLATION OF MAIL CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Four years ago next July a contract for carrying mail between New Orleans and Port Eads was let for four years, to a man by the name of McGinness, of Alexandria, La. The service required was three round trips per week, and the compensation $11,000. Sometime thereafter the service was doubled to six trips per week, and the compensation increased in proportion to $[illegible] a year. In October McGinness gave up the business to his rival, the Red River and Coast Line Steamboat company, on stipulation that McGinness should assign his mail contract to the Red River company. This was done, with the knowledge and consent of the postoffice department. On Dec 2d, however, a fast new steamboat was started as a rival to the Red River company, and the owners came to Washington and offered to perform the service for $12,000 a year. The postmaster general, with a view to economy, cancelled the original contract and made a new one with the new company at the reduced price. The old contractors appealed, but the postoffice department decided that Vilas has the authority to make such changes at his discretion. Under this decision he can cancel every contract in existence, if he chooses, and the only course a contractor has is to seek a writ of *quo warranto* to compel Vilas to carry out the obligations of the government. Some of the best lawyers in Washington have been consulted and are of the opinion that the act was illegal, and that contractors can recover in the courts. Suit will be brought, and the economy of Vilas will undoubtedly result in compelling the government to pay both the old and new contractors.

THE CALIFORNIA VITICULTURISTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—The Viticultural association of California held the second of its series of meetings this afternoon, at which samples of various native wines were exhibited by Commissioner Wetmore, Messrs. George E. Dewey, C. G. Fresh and F. N. Curtis, of W. T. Coleman & Co. A committee appointed at the recent meeting of wine-growers held in New York city were present, and advocated the general views of the association. At the evening session an address was delivered by Mr Wetmore on the present and possible future influence of national laws upon the viticultural industries of the country.

Mr Wetmore called upon President Cleveland to-day, who expressed pleasure at meeting a representative of the wine-growers, and remarked that he wished to know more about the industry, as he was of the opinion that if the people had more pure wine to drink, and its use became popular, it would be better for them than using some other things, which he did not specify. He expressed also his desire to take an interest in the proposed convention of wine growers to be held here in May. Mr Wetmore presented some samples of raisins of California production, which the president considered very fine, and remarked that he had not realized how much success had been achieved in this direction.

AN OLD PENSION ACT RESURRECTED

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—A circular letter was recently issued by claim agents of this city, and widely distributed among government pensioners, soliciting employment in the prosecution of a claim, which they say is not "in the nature of a pension," and which they have reason to believe is due pensioners from the government under act of congress of March 19, 1836, which provides half pay for five years to widows of soldiers killed, or who died of wounds subsequently to April 20, 1818.

The commissioner of pensions, in his report upon this subject to the house committee on invalid pensions, says: "The act of March 19, 1836, appears to be obsolete as all the beneficiaries are provided for by a more comprehensive act of July 4, 1836, and its benefits cannot be extended to soldiers of the late war or their heirs, as by the terms of section 6 of said act its benefits are limited to those who served in the Florida war of 1835."

The commissioner asks for the repeal of the act mentioned, and says: "Its retention in the statutes tends to create confusion and offers inducements to claim agents and others to institute claims against the government resulting in unnecessary labor and costs to the departments even when it is shown, as in this case, that all benefits conferred by the act have been fully satisfied."

RAILROADS TO HAVE A HEARING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Next Wednesday counsel for the Union and Central Pacific railroads will have a hearing before Assistant Secretary Jenks of the interior department, with reference to the payment to the government of the percentage fixed by the Thurman act. The contract on file with the commissioner of railroads shows that certain contracts are in force between the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship company, during the currency of which the railroad companies have paid to the steamship company something over $ 200,030 as consideration for division of freight and passenger business over their roads. Under the acts of 1862 and 1878 the government is entitled to 25 per cent. of the net earnings of the roads. The question which the government seeks to settle is whether the railroads should not have included this amount in their statement of net receipts. If this be so, the railroad companies owe the government on this account about $[illegible]28,000.

ADVERSE REPORTS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—The senate committee on rules, at its meeting this morning, ordered adverse reports on resolutions offered by Senator Platt, requiring that executive nominations be considered in open session; by Senator Hoar requiring a yea and nay vote to be taken on all motions to adjourn over one day; and by Senator Morgan providing for a daily recess from [illegible] to 2 30 P M. Senator Platt was before the committee, and made a strong argument in support of his resolution. The vote on it was as follows: Sherman, Ingalls, Harris and Blackburn in the negative; Frye in the affirmative. The resolution will be adversely reported by Senator Ingalls. Senator Platt will ask that it go upon the calendar, but will not seek to obtain consideration for it at once as he does not wish to have it connected in any way with the question between the executive and the senate, with which, in fact, it has no necessary relationship. Ultimately he will call it up in open session and discuss it upon its merits.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE BELL COMPANY

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—Solicitor-General Goode, who has been specially designated to conduct the suit against the Bell Telephone company to test the validity of their patent, has secured the services of the following named gentlemen as special counsel to assist in the prosecution of the suit: A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; Grosvenor Lowery, of New York, who is a specialist in electrical matters, and Jeff Chandler, of Washington. Suit will be filed as soon as the solicitor general shall have had opportunity to consult with his assistants in regard to a bill which is now in course of preparation at the department of justice. The place where the suit shall be instituted will not be decided until after all the papers in the case are ready. The attorney general has positively declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. Judge Goode says the case will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and with fairness to all parties concerned.

THE PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—Surveyor-General Clement, of Utah, was again before the senate committee on public lands to-day. He read the statements made by newspaper men to the committee day before yesterday, and reiterated his denial that he had ever said what had been attributed to him, but added nothing to information previously in possession of the committee.

The house committee on public lands to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to forfeit the Southern Pacific land grant, except the right of way, through public lands and all necessary land for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, all lands included within the limits of any village, town or city site, and any lands sold by the railroad company and in possession of actual settlers, to an amount not exceeding 160 acres. The question of forfeiting the Northern Pacific land grant was considered but no action was taken.

COLLECTOR BEECHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Collector Beecher, of Port Townsend, Washington territory, son of Rev Henry Ward Beecher, who recently made a seizure of $45,000 worth of opium, is in the city, and called at the treasury department in connection with that seizure. Ex-Gov Perkins was here early in the week, to secure release of the steamer Idaho, whose captain is charged with being implicated in the attempt to smuggle this opium into this country. Collector Beecher's visit here is not alone in reference to this matter, but is also to look after his confirmation, to which considerable opposition has developed, and protests against which have been sent from the Pacific slope.

SPARKS WHETTING AN AXE

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, is said to be much dissatisfied with the work of special agents in his bureau who are located in various territories and whose duty it is to detect frauds upon the public land laws. He has determined to remove special agents in Wyoming and Washington territories on the ground of incompetency. The agent in the latter territory is John G. Thompson, former leader of the democracy of Ohio, and ex-sergeant at arms of the house of representatives.

DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—The operation of *paracentesis thoracis*, an exceedingly delicate operation in surgery, was successfully performed on Senator Miller, of California, last evening. A large quantity of fluid was drawn from the cavity of the pleura, giving great relief, and his condition is much improved to-day.

TEHUANTEPEC SHIP RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, Feb 6.—The subcommittee of the house committee to which was referred the bills providing for construction of the Tehuantepec ship railway have agreed to report favorably to the full committee a bill similar in its main features to the Vest bill.

THE FIRE RECORD

FIRE IN A SYNAGOGUE.

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—The new synagogue of the congregation of Bnai Jerusalem on Madison avenue near Sixty-fifth street, caught fire from an overheated furnace in the cellar. At 9 o'clock this morning, at the hour when the doors were opened to admit the congregation to the Sabbath services the rabbi, Dr Henry S. Jacobs while putting on his robes discovered the fire and so much was its progress that the sacred scrolls in the ark had to be abandoned to their fate. A general alarm called the entire available force of firemen and the fire was quickly extinguished. It did $5000 damage to the building and furniture. Some of the valuable records of the congregation, which is the second oldest in New York and only last spring moved up town from the old temple on West Thirty-fourth street, were lost. Had the fire occurred half an hour later disastrous loss of life must have resulted, as the church was filled with smoke in an instant.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6.—The steamship George W. Elder sailed for Victoria and Puget sound ports to-day, with the following passengers:

Victoria—W Lang, W. A. Hescott, Geo M Hickman, John Currier, Miss C. Morton, Geo Jones, O Grimmer, Dr. R B Clark and wife, E Frank.

Port Townsend—W. J. Mercer and wife, Mrs M. J. Mercer, Mrs S. Wells, Oliver [illegible] and wife, A S Wadleigh, J W Nice, J Jones.

Seattle—Mrs Cullen and two children, P Meagher, Mrs H. N. Shaw, W M Goodman, Dr Fox, E D Wall and wife, J Laurell, Murphy, J L Murphy, G B Ingles, J F Palmer.

Tacoma—J P Johnson and wife, Mr Townsend, J Edwards and wife, C A Parker, D H Haines, Wm Bea, P K Spencer, Mrs Rankin and two children.

To the young face Pozzoni's Powder gives fresher charm, to the old, renewed youth. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of Work on the California and Oregon.

NEWS NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA

Japan Agrees to Surrender a Chinese Murderer—Help Arranged for Destitute Chinamen at Victoria—Etc

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6.—Information regarding the progress of the California & Oregon railroad northward from Delta has been obtained from Chief Engineer Wm Hood, of the Southern Pacific company, who has charge of the work. Mr Hood said that when the present season of work was begun there was only one and one half miles of road completed above Delta. Track is now laid to a point near Portuguese Flat, five miles north of Delta and bridges, culverts and other work are all finished. The piece of road now being constructed is the most substantial of any owned by the company. The bridges across the Sacramento river are of iron resting on solid foundations of Portland cement. From 800 to 1000 Chinese are at work in the tunnels and in grading above Portuguese Flat, and the masonry contractor is employing between 100 and 150 men, among them many stone cutters. One tunnel has been completed since last operations were begun, and three others are now in progress of construction.

The Southern Pacific company's directors have instructed Mr Hood to proceed with work slowly, until the land grant matter is settled by congress. In case the lands are forfeited it is probable that the line will be completed to some central point, from which a stage route can easily be built to Ashland.

The Oregon & California railroad, with which the line above Delta is to connect and form a through railroad to Portland, has abandoned construction, although it has four tunnels opened south of Ashland, its present terminus. Passenger trains now run to a point about three miles above Delta. Bench lands along the Sacramento river near the newly completed section of road are being rapidly settled.

CHINESE MURDERER TO BE ARRESTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6.—It is now a certainty that Ang Tai Duck, the Chinaman who murdered Mr and Mrs J. C. Wickersham at their home near Cloverdale last month, will be arrested by the Japanese government at Yokohama. Chief Crowley has received the following telegram from Senator Stanford:

WASHINGTON, Feb 5.

The Japanese minister assures me now that through his efforts it becomes possible for his government to arrest and surrender Ang Tai Duck. Therefore forward immediately a description of the criminal to the Japanese government by telegram. Send also affidavit and warrant, authenticated by the Japanese consul in San Francisco, per next mail or agent. The consul will be instructed by telegram by the Japanese minister, to sign them.

All the necessary papers will be forwarded by the steamer City of New York, which leaves here Wednesday next. They will be addressed to U. S. Consul Green at Yokohama, and he will be asked to present them to the Japanese government. A description of the murderer has already been cabled to Yokohama.

CHINATOWN CROWDED

The Chinese quarters of this city are overcrowded, caused by an immense immigration from interior towns, owing to the anti-Chinese movement. The appearances of the theaters, restaurants and gambling houses show signs of poverty. China merchants are doing no business in the country, and are withdrawing credit from country merchants. The Chinese companies are securing tickets to China for poor Chinamen for $25, and it is stated that $10 of this is paid by the companies.

RELEASED ON A TECHNICALITY

In the habeas corpus case of Eli Frank, arrested on a requisition from the governor of Illinois, on a charge of having embezzled $10,000 in Chicago from his brothers, Judge Toohey to-day decided that the prisoner was illegally arrested and ordered his release. The decision was based on the fact that the original indictment against Frank was forwarded to Governor Stoneman, instead of a copy, as required by act of congress.

FISH EGGS FOR NEW ZEALAND

Charles R. Buckland, acting resident agent of the New Zealand government, received a telegram to-day from the U. S. fisheries commission, Northville, Michigan, stating that a million white fish eggs were shipped from there yesterday for Sir Julius Vogel, postmaster-general of New Zealand, for propagation in the waters of that colony. The eggs will be repacked here and forwarded by the steamer Alameda the 13th inst.

STEAMER LINE ARRANGED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6.—A prominent merchant of this city has received a letter from Vice-President W. C. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific road, stating that practically continuous arrangements for steamship connection between Vancouver island and San Francisco have been made and the line will probably be open for through freight tariff by the latter part of June.

REMOVED

Frank M. Fee, customs inspector, son of Chinese Consul Bee, was removed from his position to-day. Cause: neglecting his duty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

HELP FOR DESTITUTE CHINESE

VICTORIA, Feb 6.—The distress among the Chinese has somewhat abated the last few days, by the establishment of a soup kitchen in town, to which several hundred repair daily to be fed. Yesterday the following notice was posted in Chinatown:

As is known to all, a soup kitchen has been recently erected in Victoria by the Chinese benevolent association, but as the kitchen apparently is not large enough to benefit all the poor in the city, we have accordingly made arrangements with the Tung Yu restaurant to supply those of our district, i.e., Tung Kun, who are really extremely poor and without charge.

LO ON, Secretary of the Tung Kun District.

Another notice reads as follows:

On account of the harsh treatment a number of our countrymen received from the hands of a class of unprincipled white men we have made arrangements with the O. & O. and the P. M. S. S. Cos. to run the four steamers City of Peking, City of New York, Gaelic and Belgic from the [illegible] day of the twelfth month to the 28th day of the first month, for the purpose of carrying home those of our countrymen who should feel disposed to return to their native land at the reduced rate of $8 for each person. Men at and above the age of 60 will be given passage free, and a present of $1 in addition, and those below that age and in extreme poverty, upon proof of such circumstances will be given free passage and a gift of $10. Those who choose to avail themselves of this opportunity will oblige by sending in their names at the earliest date possible.

THE CHINESE SIX COS. of San Francisco.

Two Chinese chicken thieves were caught last night with spoils in their possession.

Joseph Hitchcock, lately from Tacoma and San Francisco, was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and sent to prison for one year at hard labor.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

SERVIA AND GREECE JOIN HANDS

VIENNA, Feb 6.—The coy and evasive reply of Servia to the joint note of the powers requesting her to disarm, in which she simply acknowledged the receipt of the note, and said he would think about it, is to-day explained by the statement that just before sending the reply Servia had received from Greece a confidential telegram of an important character. It is surmised that Greece offered to join Servia in resisting the demand, as it is known that previous to the receipt of the dispatch Servia had drafted a reply very different from the curt note subsequently sent.

CHINA AND THE VATICAN

ROME, Feb 6.—The Chinese envoy had an audience to-day with the pope. As a result of the interview the Vatican will, in the future, be represented at the Chinese court, and China will send an ambassador to the Vatican.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT

ODESSA, Feb 6.—A revolution is fermenting in Turkish and Armenian jails in the city of Van. These are filled with political prisoners, and extraordinary numbers of arrests are made every day.

GERMANY

POLITICAL NOTES

BERLIN, Feb 6.—Since the adoption by the bundesrath of a bill prolonging the operations of the anti-socialist law five years, agitation in reichstag circles in regard to the measure has increased. The *Cologne Gazette* says that coalitions are being formed to threaten the defeat of the bill in the reichstag.

It is rumored that the spirit monopoly bill will be withdrawn from the reichstag, the government being unable to face universal opposition to the measure. Over 400 petitions have been presented against the bill. It is thought, however, that Bismarck will persist in his attempt to carry the measure through.

In the landtag Herr Von Schultz, Prussian minister of finance, replying to Herr Wolff, conservative, stated that the government had abandoned its reform measures having for their object direct taxation, owing to opposition of a majority of the members of the landtag. He added that in consequence of this opposition the government would be forced to have recourse to indirect taxation.

Dr Windthorst, leader of the clericals, will raise a question as to the continued closing of Catholic seminaries. Recent negotiations with the vatican having failed to procure their reopening, the Catholic press commenting upon this fact, declares that kulturkampf is not yet dead.

ROYAL BETROTHAL

BERLIN, Feb 6.—The *Tageblatt* says the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter Princess Irene are going to St. Petersburg to celebrate the betrothal of the latter to the Russian grand duke.

FRANCE

A MURDERER ARRESTED

PARIS, Feb 6.—The supposed murderer of Barreme, the prefect of the department of Eure, who was killed in a railway carriage compartment while returning to Evreux from Paris with $4000 in his pockets January 14, has been arrested. When the train started from Paris a man asked the guard if Barreme was aboard and when answered in the affirmative purchased a ticket and went on the same train. A man answering this person's description left the train at Mantes-sur-Seine before the murder was discovered. The person taken into custody has been identified by the employes on the railway as the man who alighted at Mantes.

ROYAL WEDDING ARRANGED

PARIS, Feb 6.—Senor Corvo, Portuguese ambassador, has presented autograph letters from the king and queen of Portugal to the Count and Countess of Paris, formally asking the hand of their daughter for the crown prince of Portugal. The count and countess have given their consent to the proposed union, and the marriage will take place in Lisbon. The date for the ceremony has not yet been fixed.

AERONAUTS STILL MISSING

PARIS, Feb 6.—The report that aeronauts Renaud and Girod had been rescued turns out to be untrue. They are still missing. The Havas news agency is endeavoring to obtain information as to their whereabouts. The men ascended in a balloon from Brest, January 27th, and were blown out to sea.

NO PARDON TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS

PARIS, Feb 6.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 34 to 11, has rejected the proposition of the radicals to extend amnesty to political offenders.

ENGLAND

THE NEW MINISTRY GIVES THE SEALS

LONDON, Feb 6.—The members of the late ministry left London for Osborne at 1 30 this morning to deliver the seals of office to the queen, and the members of Gladstone's government proceeded to Osborne at 11 30 to receive the seals from her majesty.

The house of commons to-day ordered writs to be issued for the re-election of those members who have been appointed to office since the house was last in session. The house has adjourned until the 18th inst.

Lord Salisbury and other members of the retiring ministry were hooted at Portsmouth, while returning from Osborne, whither they had gone to deliver the seals of office to the queen.

Mr Gladstone is rusticating at Tenlmore, seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

CANADA

RAILWAY CONTRACT LET

WINNIPEG, Feb 6.—Grant & McLellan, railway contractors, now here, have made an offer to the directors of the Hudson Bay Railway company to construct the road. The figures are much less per mile than the estimate of the engineers, and President Sutherland cabled the offer to British capitalists, and to-day received a reply to have the contract signed. Building operations will be begun, it is believed, in the spring at the north end of Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT STEAMER MISSING

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb 6.—The dominion government steamer Lansdowne, which left here for Sable island seven days ago, it is feared has been lost.

MEXICO

COLD WEATHER

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), Feb 6.—Unusually cold weather prevails in the valley of Mexico, owing to a cyclone in the upper strata of atmosphere. According to the government meteorological report, the cold is not felt on the coast nearly as severely in proportion as here on the table land. Several poor persons have died from exposure. Crop reports, however, are satisfactory and prices of food products are ruling lower.

AUSTRIA

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL

VIENNA, Feb 6.—In the Austrian reichsrath a new anti-socialist bill has been introduced. The chief purpose of this measure is the suppression of the sale of socialistic organs.

AUDIATUR ALTERA PARTE

PORTLAND, Or., Feb 6, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your correspondent "Ixion," in last Sunday's OREGONIAN did gross injustice to the merchants and capitalists of Portland by false and exaggerated statements.

He was peculiarly unhappy in his reference to the assistance extended the fruit packing establishment. The packing house referred to was that of Shannon, Bloomer & Co., of East Portland. The amount loaned was not $10,000 but a different sum. The rate of interest charged was 8 per cent., and no security of any kind was taken, the loan being made upon the simple note of hand of the firm.

The terms on which it was made were perfectly satisfactory to Shannon, Bloomer & Co. and were quite as liberal as those of similar transactions between capitalists and manufacturers in other parts of the country. The real cause for the lack of manufactures in Portland lies far deeper than the strictures of "Ixion" would seem to indicate. In all new countries the accumulation of capital for several decades is invariably absorbed in trade and commerce, the growth of manufactures being the product of a riper civilization. The people must be provided with food and clothing by the cheapest and speediest means at command.

These are usually the importation of manufactured goods from abroad, and the exportation of such raw materials as the country may produce, in return. This has been the case with the eastern states and has there been followed by the era of manufactures.

The outlying and western states are in the transition period, [illegible] still being in the ascendant, but with manufactures steadily gaining ground. Oregon has not as yet accumulated sufficient home capital to make the venture, and we are forced to bide our time. We exported last year goods to the value of $12,[illegible] [illegible] our imports were even larger, and many millions more were absorbed by advances made, and credits extended to country merchants by the banks and wholesale houses of Portland. It is an actual fact, that we have not sufficient capital for the needs of our growing trade. A much larger amount of manufacturing is, however, done in Oregon than is generally supposed. The salmon pack of last year was worth in first hands over $2,500,000. Fully two thirds of the canneries are supported by Oregon capital. Over two millions of pounds of wool were manufactured at Oregon City, Ashland and Brownsville. Flour milling is another large industry. In Portland and vicinity we have three mills with a capacity of [illegible], two furniture factories, [illegible] extensive lumbering mills, [illegible] and many other industries employing in the aggregate of at least four thousand hands. I believe that Oregon offers a good opportunity for the investment of foreign capital, obtained at low rates of interest, in manufactures of various kinds. It would be eagerly welcomed and every encouragement offered to aid in its profitable employment. We have cheap lands, never failing and unlimited water power, and an abundance of cheap fuel and raw materials. I trust, therefore, that "Ixion" and others of that ilk will lend their resources to securing such aid from abroad as may eke out our limited resources to the mutual profit and benefit of all concerned.

"COMMERCE."

WHY CHARGE FOR ADMISSION?

PORTLAND, Or., Feb 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Can you inform me by what authority an admission fee was charged to witness the graduating exercises held at the Portland high school building last evening? It is the principle, not the amount of the fee exacted that is disturbing me. Had the exercises taken place at New Market theater or at any other hall in Portland my query would be unnecessary. If this thing is tolerated we (the taxpayers) shall ultimately be obliged to pay an admission fee for the privilege of attending a school meeting held at the county court house.

"MARD."

[Probably there are some expenses connected with getting up the show, which it is deemed necessary to charge an admission fee to defray.]

THE JETTY AT FORT STEVENS

Present Condition of the Work and Changes Made by Winter Storms

ASTORIA, Feb 4, 1886.

Capt Gray having kindly tendered the use of the U. S. N. [illegible] steamer Gen. Canby, on Thursday, the last a committee selected by the Astoria chamber of commerce, consisting of Messrs M. C. Crosby, J. W. Tallant, A. W. Berry, J. H. D. Gray and J. C. Holden, paid a visit to the jetty under course of construction, by the U. S. board of engineers, Capt. C. F. Powell superintending at the mouth of the Columbia river.

On landing at Fort Stevens the gentlemen composing the committee were fortunate to find that Capt. Powell himself, being on a tour of inspection, had preceded them. On being informed of the object of their visit, Capt. Powell kindly conducted the committee over the half mile of trestle work to the extreme end of the jetty. With a stiff southwest wind blowing, walking over the track on the elevated portion of track with the roar of the waves and tide dashing among the rocks of the jetty beneath your feet, required a steadier nerve and a much more careful planting of feet than would be necessary on terra firma.

Your correspondent having visited the works last October, but a day or two before the [illegible] movable was housed and [illegible] for the winter, had no difficulty in detecting what changes had occurred since that time. It will be remembered that on the seaward side of the jetty for some distance from its commencement the dry sand had been blown up by the northwest summer winds and lay in hummocks which the tide water did not then reach. The winter storms and high tides had, however, leveled these hummocks, and the sandy beach was now smooth as a billiard table and at half tide the wash of the waves broke against and over the rocky jetty, effecting, however, no displacement of the material composing the breakwater. On no part of the work, till we reached the extreme end of the jetty far out in the water could the committee discover the least bit of damage done. Here however, was a gap caused by the removal of three piles from the outermost row of all and which had, with others, been driven as a bulkhead as it were to withstand the shock of the heavy seas to which the unfinished end of the jetty was of necessity peculiarly exposed. To the credit of all who have been engaged in planning and constructing this important and extensive work the committee can safely report that after a careful examination they are of the opinion the method of construction followed is shown by the absence of any damage by the heavy seas of an unusually stormy winter to be the correct method, and that the work will be durable and permanent. It is however, expected that considerable heavy ballast will be added to the jetty already built. Then we may be assured, after this rough winter's experience, that any completed section of the jetty will not be carried away.

Capt Powell says there is the most urgent need of an early additional and large appropriation, so that the work may be commenced as soon as possible.

The object of the jetty is to retain the whole body of water into one channel. From close observations made by bar pilots, it is feared that the mouth of the river is breaking up into two and perhaps three channels. One of these threatened channels, Capt. Powell says, is directly across the line of the jetty, which, if it forms, will of necessity considerably increase its cost, inasmuch as it is cheaper to build a jetty in seven than it will be in twenty feet of water. Deeper the water, greater the expense.

Our chambers of commerce and boards of trade up and down the Columbia river would do well to second the efforts of the U S board of engineers in endeavoring to secure the full amount of their estimate of $1,380,000 for the next year's work and to urge upon our representatives in congress to secure for Capt. Powell, by the 1st of February, an official notice that a sufficient appropriation will be granted, so that he may prosecute the work vigorously and without unnecessary delay.

CHURCH NOTICES

The Bethel Band of Hope will meet in Bethel hall at 3 P M Sunday afternoon. A full attendance is required.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 9 45 A. M.

Norwegian-Danish E. L. church, 1 Alder street—J Jackle, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 12 15.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets—Pastor Rev E. Trumbull Lee. Services on the Lord's day at the usual hours both morning and evening.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm R. Stevenson pastor. Services at 11 A M. Sunday school at 12 30 P M. A cordial invitation to all.

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets—Divine service in the forenoon conducted by Rev G. H. Atkinson D. D. Sunday school after morning service.

First Christian Church—Columbia and Fifth streets, J. W. Webb, pastor. Sunday school 10 30. Young people's meeting Tuesday, prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 30.

Unitarian Church—Corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister. Services on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 30. The evening service is omitted.

Judge E. C. Bronaugh will speak at the Advent Christian mission room, corner Second and Mill, at 11 o'clock. Services also in the evening at 7 30. All are cordially invited to attend.

St Stephens Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets—Divine service will be held in the chapel every Sunday at 11 A M with holy communion. Evening service at 3 30. Sunday school at 10 A M. Seats free.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets—Rev J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching services at 11 A M. Evening service omitted on account of union services. Sunday school at 12 15 M. All are welcome. Strangers invited.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets—Rev J. W. Caswell pastor. Regular communion and baptism at 11 A M. Evening service omitted to worship in the tabernacle. Sunday school 12 15 P M. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

South Portland Chapel (Unitarian)—Porter street, west of First. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 30 P. M. There will be religious services and sermon at 3 30 P M, February 7th, Rev Mr Eliot officiating. The theme is "The Day of Judgment." The public in the vicinity is respectfully invited.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Sunday school at 12 15. Young people's praise service at 6 30 P M. Public service morning and evening. The congregations of the First Presbyterian and the First Baptist church will unite with the Taylor street church in the evening service. Sermon by Rev J. Q. A. Henry.

EAST SIDE PULPITS

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens addition, Rev C. Poling pastor—The usual services will be held both morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 A. M.

Temperance hall, Tibbett's addition—Divine services on Sabbath, February 7th, at 3 45 P M. Sermon by Rev Donald Ross. Sabbath school at 2 30 P M. All are invited.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev John W. Sellwood, rector—Services at 11 A M and 7 P M. Sabbath school at 10 A M, as usual. Sunday school at 10 A M. Regular service on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Shute's hall, Stephens addition—Elder [illegible], pastor of the Christian church, Portland, will preach to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services will be held in this hall every alternate Sunday at the same hour until further notice.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and [illegible] streets—Rev D. O. [illegible], pastor. Divine services on Sabbath, February 7th, at 11 A M. Sermon by pastor. Sabbath school at 12 30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at [illegible]. All are invited.

Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Rev C. H. Hobart will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 12 30. In the evening a union service of the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations will be held. Rev D. O. [illegible] will preach the sermon.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition—Rev Daniel Staver, pastor. Services at the usual hour. The subject in the morning will be "Revivals: Their Nature and How Secured." In the evening the text will be "How Shall we Escape if we Neglect so Great Salvation." Sabbath school meets at 12 30.

M. E. church, corner of Ninth and E streets—Rev S. P. Wilson, pastor—Services at the usual hours both morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of members will take place at the close of the morning service, and reception of members again in the evening. Sabbath school at 1 [illegible] as usual.

Unfortunate Kelley

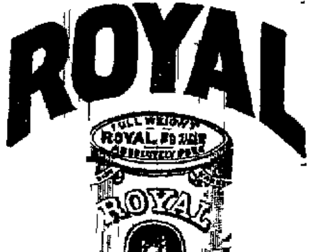
Corr New York World

Kelley never wanted a mission. He was an applicant for the consul-generalship of Paris. After he was rejected by Italy Mr Bayard insisted on sending him to Vienna. He said that his own dignity was involved, and that he would be obliged to sustain his own appointments. It was upon Mr Bayard's advice that Kelley was rushed off to Europe in advance of a decision. When Kelley came back to the state department again, Mr Bayard paid him a good many high sounding compliments. He said that the department was still disposed to give him anything that it had in its power. Kelley then modestly asked once more for the consul generalship of Paris. Mr Bayard's dignity stood in the way. He said it would not do. "I would be glad to give you the place, but it would not be in accordance with my dignity to nominate a man for a place other than that to which I have already nominated him as a minister." Kelley went out of the state department with a rueful face. All that he has secured out of the whole affair are a few compliments from Mr. Bayard and a most unenviable notoriety. He is completely broken up in his business in Richmond and will never be able to re-establish himself there. He has gone to New York to try and get another start in life, but he is a poor man, and having a family dependent upon him will have a hard time.

NEW MARKET THEATER

To-morrow night we are to have something new in the amusement line, by the Alice Harrison company. Miss Harrison is credited with being the brightest comedienne on the American stage at present. We copy the following from the Chicago *News Letter*, which will give our readers some idea of "Hot Water":

I had some apprehension that those awfully hideous and gargantuan heads of Alice Harrison as an impossible Japanese, which were displayed in the shop windows previous to her coming, would have the effect of frightening people of a timid nature from going to see her in "Hot Water," but this did not seem to be the case. At any rate the Grand opera house was packed on Sunday evening when the vivacious soubrette made her first appearance there since the memorable evening when she "created" the part of Yum-Yum with the Mikado company of the late lamented Mr Sydney Rosenfeld. In "Hot Water" the authors, Messrs. Edward Holst and Woolson Morse, have supplied Miss Harrison with an agreeable vehicle for the display of her versatility. It is a sort of Protean piece very much after the fashion of Miss Lotta's "Little Detective," and Joe Emmett's "Fritz." Miss Harrison appears in various characters, in the guise of a French girl, a mesmerist, a German cook and, of course, the inevitable Yum Yum. She is in the highest possible spirits throughout the piece, and manages to keep the audience in the same pleasant condition. She fairly bubbles over with girlish glee, and while she is on the stage there is scarcely a moment of dullness. The piece itself is not a remarkable triumph of dramatic art but there is just enough of plot to keep the interest of the beholders from languishing and the principal character has the advantage of the co-operation of some very capable people as "feeders." Of these Miss Helen Sedgwick, a very bright little actress, is specially remarkable in the character of Mrs. McDoodles, the jealous wife of Col McDoodles, a retired military man. This part is in the hands of Mr. Frank David, who manages to get a good deal of fun out of it. Mr Frank Girard, as Hercules Heavyweight, also adds to the general joy, as does Miss Jennie Reiffarth, in the character of a red headed and exceedingly inconsequent Irish head of an intelligence bureau. Miss Ada Morton and Messrs. Alison, Kyle, Stevens, and McCarthy complete a cast which is altogether competent to the necessities of such a piece as "Hot Water." The historian of the contemporary stage will probably find some difficulty in determining the precise order of drama to which "Hot Water" belongs. Mr Leavitt, under whose astute guidance Miss Harrison is at present prosecuting her adventures, describes it as a "musical farce comedy." It might in fact be, with equal propriety, called a tragedy-drama-pantomime but, after all, the name doesn't matter much. It pleases the public taste, and therefore makes money for Miss Harrison and Mr Leavitt, which is undoubtedly the object desired to be attained.



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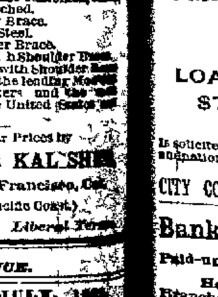

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